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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

THE RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

It will be a question, probably universally asked, Why did Lord Palmerston fall, apparently, in the very plenitude of his power? To that question the simple answer may be given, that he had grown giddy. Strange to say, some fifty years of official life, and nearly thirty of diplomatic training, have not exempted Lord Palmerston from that infirmity which is usually supposed to characterise only small minds—namely, the incapability to stand firm on a topmost height without being overbalanced. The noble Lord, from the time that he assumed anything like a recognised position in the House of Commons and the councils of the nation, has been subject to periodical fits of giddiness. Without inquiring too curiously, or in too antiquarian a spirit, into the earlier part of his career, the symptoms of this failing may be dated decidedly from the year 1850. In that year the noble Lord, then Foreign Secretary in Lord John Russell's Government, took advantage of the formal impeachment of his policy to establish a reputation in Parliament and in politics which the most partial estimate of his talents and acquirements—and the estimate, whether friendly or hostile, was not low previously—hardly overrated, and which gradually swelled into a received notion that he was the foremost of English statesmen—English in a certain sense, be it understood—of his time, and, with one exception, the man who best under-

stood the House of Commons. On that memorable occasion every class of persons, within and without the walls of Parliament, combined in one tribute of admiration. The most eloquent and impassioned orator in that assembly earnestly declared that from the eve of one day to the dawn of the next the House hung upon the lips of the noble Lord, enthralled by the fascinations of that gigantic mental and physical display. The greatest member of Parliament that ever lived, Sir Robert Peel, in the last words which he addressed to that House, which he loved so well and so long adorned, affirmed, in reference to Lord Palmerston's speech, that the House and the country were proud of the man who could produce it. These words seemed almost a testamentary disposition to the noble Lord of that wonderful influence which Sir Robert had so long successfully exercised upon the House; and when, in a few days afterwards, his laudator passed away, Lord Palmerston stood confessed as the direct inheritor of that influence and that power of management which seemed, as by a sort of prophetic inspiration, to have been bequeathed to him.

Not so very long after that he got giddy. Then followed the haughty revolt against his chief, which the proud spirit of Lord John Russell was unable to brook, and dismissal, which was called a resignation, was the result. Not an unnecessary moment was, as we all know, lost by Lord Palmerston in testing his power in the House of Commons, and the fall of Lord John Russell's

Ministry by his interposition was brought about as suddenly and as effectually as the disarming of an adversary by the turn of a fencer's wrist. From that moment he assumed the attitude, real or supposed, of the arbiter of the destinies of Ministries; and to such an extent did that notion prevail that it is understood that the attempt to form a coalition Government by Lord Aberdeen would have come to nothing if Lord Palmerston had declined to join it. Twice, while a member of that Government, did he again grow giddy, and nearly contrive to upset it, although, as it happened, he merely spoiled the only two Christmas dinners which Lord Aberdeen ate as Prime Minister, by his threats of resignation. Well, at length his time arrived, and Chatham or Pitt never rode into power on a higher tide of popularity and confidence, both in Parliament and in the country. From that time those who have marked his Parliamentary career with attention must have observed a change—faint and colourless at first, but gradually deepening into a more decided tone—in his treatment and management of the House of Commons. Those curt and pointed answers to questions for which he was so famous, and which used to offend no one, not even the disappointed interrogator himself, because of the good humour with which words in themselves scant courteous were uttered, began to assume a reality of rudeness; his speeches became defiant in their style; and for that genuine repartee for which he was once so noted



STREET AND BAZAAR IN PESHAWUR.—FROM A DRAWING BY MR. W. CARPENTER, JUN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

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he gradually substituted taunt, and, if not invective, something which was rather more irritating even than invective. This disregard of the management, and, so to speak, of the manipulation, of that most sensitive and touchy body, the House of Commons, reached its climax during the debates on the Chinese question last year. Those who remember the overbearing, nay, offensive and dictatorial, tone assumed by Lord Palmerston on that occasion do not fail to remember now that a hostile majority then was the result much more of the want of tact displayed in the strategy of debate than in the actuality of the question involved. The crowning point of a career of success was reached by the noble Lord at the last dissolution, and his fortunes culminated in the triumphant return of a majority which was pledged to no policy, or no political creed, but simply bound to the support of Palmerston—the man. Let justice be done to him. During the short Session that followed the election of last year he demeaned himself towards the Parliament, which was wholly his own, in a manner worthy of the confidence they placed in him; and if he did, with regard to the passing of certain measures, show that he was prepared to wield the power they had given him with a strong hand, it was with so obvious a sincerity, and so much of conviction that he was conscientiously performing a public duty, that no one was disposed to turn restive; and the prorogation left him, notwithstanding the critical state of affairs in India, in a situation of undiminished strength, so far as Parliament was concerned.

But in the course of the recess matters occurred, in themselves probably of little moment, but which had their significance, because they gave the public the first notion that Lord Palmerston was inclined to abuse the power he possessed. Certain appointments were made. The chief of these was the substitution in the Cabinet of one nobleman for another,—a circumstance which, looking to the general composition of Lord Palmerston's Ministry, might have been regarded as a matter of no consequence whatever, but for the fact of certain personal disqualifications in the nobleman selected. The people of England do not take very broad views of political questions; but they have some peculiar notions about the public men to whom the Government is intrusted, and they yield themselves very unresistingly to the influence of names and personal reputation. Just at that moment arose the idea that the whole of the patronage of India was about to be transferred to the Government; and with it came a rumour that the disposition of that patronage would be placed practically in the hands of that member of the Cabinet whose appointment was being everywhere discussed in a disparaging sense. The idea that a certain looseness of action and disregard of public opinion was showing itself in the Premier gathered strength. With singular fatality the course which he adopted with regard to the refugee question was just that of all others calculated to wound the sensitiveness of the English people; and in a moment it was seen that that course was not straightforward, and that Lord Palmerston was presuming on the power he believed he possessed in Parliament to play a double game—to effect that by ingenuity and by device which he could have got without difficulty by open dealing. If he had in the first instance come down to Parliament and proposed an address to the Crown expressing the feelings of the Legislature with regard to the attempted assassination of the Emperor of the French, and its determination to put our law and, if need be, our legislation into operation, in order to deal with any complicity in such designs in this country, he would have carried such a motion with a unanimity amounting to enthusiasm, and he might have proceeded afterwards to render more stringent the statutes applicable to such offences with little or no opposition. But people began to believe that something like a compact, actual or implied, had been entered into with the French Government, the terms of which were that a measure should be presented to Parliament which, dealing with the matter in question by a side-wind, would be forced through the Legislature by the mere will of Lord Palmerston, and which might be so represented to the French people as to lead them to believe that at their demand we had altered the law of this country in reference to refugees. The first reading of the Conspiracy to Murder Bill did, in fact, produce that belief in France. In short, the essentially English Minister was proceeding to deal with Englishmen in an un-English manner, and one of those revulsions of opinion which destroy Governments, and have destroyed thrones in this country, came about, and the most popular of Ministers found himself opposed by the people, and by his own chosen Parliament, on a question which of all others he might have supposed would have been left unhesitatingly in his hands. In this critical moment all the tact, and coolness, and skill, which we will not say alone raised him, but which eminently contributed to raise him, to power forsook him. Seeing the temper of the House of Commons reflecting as it did opinion out of doors, he would not condescend to humour or to yield to it; he stood at bay; he flung angry defiance in the face of the powerful organisation which was so artfully arrayed against him, and, forgetting or disregarding the plain fact that he was what he was, not because he was a great Minister or a profound politician, but because he was believed to be a hearty, honest, good-humoured Englishman, with English interests, nearest to his wishes and his hopes, he did his best in that short angry discussion of one night to belie the acquired character of a long political life. And so he fell—a special proof of the impossibility of opposing the strong will of Parliament and the omnipotence of public opinion.

The question which naturally arose—after him, what? has been answered by the fact that Lord Derby has been, without let or hindrance, without even the mentioning of an alternative statesman, permitted to perform the task of forming an Administration. Perhaps the person the most surprised at finding himself suddenly the master of the situation was the noble Earl himself. In strictness, neither he nor his party were the motive causes of Lord Palmerston's defeat; they merely followed in the wake of those who are designated as the type and essence of the Liberal party; and they went into the lobby with a large number of members who called themselves followers of Lord Palmerston. In such a case the new Ministry may be said not to have sought greatness, but to have had it thrust upon them; and they have a just claim for so much of forbearance as may be included in the absence of factious opposition and the preservation intact of abstract Liberal principles. Beyond that, of course, reticence

on the part of the stronger section of the House of Commons ought not to go; but to that extent, on every ground of justice and fair play, they are entitled to demand a trial.

STREET AND BAZAAR IN PESHAWUR.

THOUGH Peshawur has long been a town of importance as the principal channel of intercourse between Afghanistan and the Panjab, such have been the vicissitudes to which it has been subject that it contains hardly any building of interest, and its streets generally present a dilapidated aspect. The Governor's Palace, which contains within its walls barracks for a considerable body of troops, and the Jumma Musjid, which appears in the illustration, are the only ones of any size. It was from the minaret of this mosque that Avitabile, while Governor under Ranjeet Singh, ordered a man to be thrown; but he lodged on the parapet underneath, and, clinging to it, resisted all efforts of his executioners to approach him, and was only induced to give himself up by a pardon reached to him from beneath, signed by the Governor; but on quitting his asylum he was instantly seized and hurried over.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

DESPATCHES have been received by Government from Bombay to the 28th of January, and from Calcutta to the 23rd, to the following effect:—

The Commander-in-Chief moved on the 14th of January with the head-quarters of his army to a position (Kanowj) occupied up to that time by Walpole's Brigade.

That corps had been previously thrown forward to the Ganges, for the purpose of constructing a bridge at a point opposite the confluence of that river with Runguhr.

Brigadier Walpole completed the required bridge, and crossed the Ganges by it into Rohilkund.

The Commander-in-Chief reviewed and inspected the brigade previously to its departure for Bareilly, whither it was to march for the purpose of clearing the city of the rebels under Khan Bahadour Khan.

Sir Colin Campbell had defeated the rebels at Futtigurh, and was waiting for a heavy siege train from Agra, on arrival of which he would move with his whole force, in concert with Jung Bahadour, on Oude.

The rebels who passed from Rohilkund into the Moozuernuggur district on the 30th January were beaten by Captain Boisragn, and driven back across the river.

The Calpee rebels are still in force, it is said, under the leadership of Nana Sahib, and that this chief is threatening us in the direction of Nagotee. If this be the gradual concentration of columns from Jubbulpore, Newa, and Mehore, there will soon be an end to this resistance.

An engagement took place between Captain Montgomery, the Superintendent of Police at Ahmednuggur, and a gang of Bheels in the district of Chancore, on the road to Mallagamur. Captain Montgomery, three other officers, and fifty men were wounded.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

Prince Napoleon has been confined to the house by a severe sprain, but is now very much better.

The conclusion of the Carnival seems to have produced very little effect on the gaieties of Paris, for this last week has had nearly as many receptions as the preceding one, only people don't give balls; that is wicked; they have merely soirées, at which people dance; that, of course, is not wicked, and quite a different thing. Musical parties and concerts greatly abound at this season. A few evenings ago a sufficiently interesting one was given by M. Pigeory, editor of the *Revue des Beaux Arts*, consisting chiefly of the music of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, executed on the instruments of the time—the clavecin, the viole d'amour, the viola di gamba, &c.—by well-known artists. Some music of the same period was also sung by Madme. Workerlin (daughter of M. Cinti Damoreau, and wife of the popular composer) and Hermann Léon. To go back to the fêtes of the Carnival, we may state that at the bal masqué of the Minister of State two of the most active *mystifiers* came from the Tuilleries. One of the personages in question was, after a time, recognised by his walk; the other almost wholly escaped detection by taking the precaution to change her domino five or six times in the course of the evening, and always having a lady of honour, whose height and figure closely resembled her own, to act as double in each change.

The ball of Madame Lehon was interrupted by a most alarming accident. The carriage of Prince and Princess Joachim Murat, who were returning home, was upset by the running away of a vicious horse, and the Princess, bleeding and insensible, was brought back to the house. The accident, however, we are happy to say, is not likely to prove serious.

On Saturday took place, at the Madelaine, the funeral of Lablache. It was attended by a crowd of *sommittés* of all descriptions, among others by Rossini, to whom Lablache had sent a case of Neapolitan maccaroni a few days previous to his death. The pall was held by Prince Poniatowski, Prince de San Giacomo, M. Carafa, and Baron Taylor, and the Requiem of Mozart was indifferently sung by the artists of the Italian Opera. The body is interred at Maisons, near St. Germain.

It seems that a new pianist, Litolf, is to be the star of the musical season.

Great curiosity is excited by the announcement of the approaching publication of three volumes of philosophy by Proudhon, in which M. Louis Veuillot is hardly used.

It is not expected that the examination of the conspirators, Pieri, Orsini, &c., will occupy more than two days. Orsini has drawn, in his prison, a view of the scene in the Rue Lebelletier at the moment of the explosion. It is said that this will be produced on the trial.

Maréchal Bosquet, who, when passing on horseback by the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, was, last Friday, seized with an attack of apoplexy, is now better, but not yet out of danger.

Victor Hugo is about to publish a new volume of poems, under the title of "Les Petites Epopées." Alexandre Dumas, père, has received an ovation at Marseilles, where he is at present staying. On the occasion of a public fête, being recognised by the crowd, the *podestat* called upon him to present himself, and crowned him with a laurel wreath, amid the applause of the assembled multitude.

On the 3rd of March is to take place the first representation at the Opera of the long-expected "Magicienne."

In Paris the sensation produced by the news of the success of Mr. Milner Gibson's amendment in the House of Commons on Friday week, and the consequent resignation of Lord Palmerston's Administration, is described as being very great, and to have thrown all other matters into the shade. The question is certainly one of much nicety and delicacy between the two countries, and it is earnestly to be hoped that it will meet with a happy solution. The organs of the French Government are still under orders to exhibit the attitude of France as straightforward and temperate. The *Pays* defends the "justice and necessity" of Count Walewski's despatch. According to that paper,

French patriotism and the emotion of Europe awaited such a demonstration from the Imperial Government. The *Pays*, moreover, asserts that the document was written in a spirit of moderation and propriety, which did not justify any show of susceptibility. In conclusion, the *Pays* prophesies that Count Walewski's despatch will remain, with its importance and equity, a guiding-star for the Cabinet of Lord Derby, and that the principles it establishes, as well as the great duties it recalls, will not be forgotten by the new Cabinet.

The *acte d'accusation*, or indictment, of the prisoners concerned in the attentat of the 14th ult. has been published. We give elsewhere some extracts from this remarkable document, which rivals in interest the most exciting romance or melodrama. The trial of Orsini, Rudio, Gomez, Pieri, and Barnard, was appointed to commence on Thursday last.

The Emperor went on Tuesday, at three o'clock, to visit his uncle, Prince Jerome Napoleon, at the Palais Royal, his Imperial Highness being slightly indisposed.

The Senate sat on Monday. After the usual monthly renewal of the bureau, the bill relative to measures of public safety, and four other bills of merely local interest, were brought up, and ordered to be referred to the examination of two committees.

It is announced that the Palace of the Elysée is to be fitted up for the reception of the Emperor when he comes to Paris from the country during the summer months.

The works for repairing the château of Saint-Germain, and restoring it to the state in which it was during the reign of James II. of England, are to be commenced next spring. A military museum is likewise to be established there.

The details respecting the formation of the camp at Châlons next spring are said to be arranged. The force will be 50,000 men.

On the receipt of the news of the vote of the House of Commons on Mr. Milner Gibson's amendment, M. le Comte de Persigny, who was absent on leave, received a command to return immediately to England.

It is announced that the Duke of Montebello is to leave Paris for St. Petersburg forthwith.

The French law relative to measures of general security passed in the Legislative Corps on Friday by a majority of 227 to 24. Several deputies abstained from voting.

The *Moniteur* publishes in its official column a *Senatus Consultum*, signed by M. Troplong, President of the Senate, and by the Secretaries, and approved by the Emperor, whose signature is also affixed, to the effect that no candidate for the Legislative Body can come forward unless he has, at least eight days before the voting commences, made a formal declaration to the proper authorities that "he swears obedience to the Constitution and fidelity to the Emperor." Any candidate coming forward without having fulfilled such obligation is liable to the penalties prescribed by Article 6 of the law of July, 1849.

The following "communicated note" has been sent to the French journals:—"The public are informed that travellers coming from abroad will not be allowed to enter the territory of the empire unless they are bearers of passports delivered by the authorities of the country to which they belong, and bearing the *visa* of a French diplomatic or consular agent. The French *visa* must be renewed for every journey into France."

SPAIN.

A Royal decree has been published appointing a special commission to examine into the existing system of taxes, in order to ascertain if they cannot be made to produce more without overburdening the people. The Budget of the present year proposes to fix the floating debt at a maximum of 640,000,000 reals. It proposes to pay for the execution of extraordinary public works by the issue of railway shares and the sale of national property, and it announces that reforms in the tariff are about to be effected.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 16th inst. publishes a Royal decree appointing General Alcalá Galiano, who was dismissed by the Armored Ministry, to be Director of Cavalry. The Minister of the Interior is about to present a new law on the press to the Cortes. It is somewhat different from that proposed by Bermudez de Castro. A railway bill is about to be presented to the Cortes which will decide the question of the proposed line of the Aldudes, which is to connect Spain with France, through Navarre.

A private letter from Madrid of the 16th contradicts a statement which appeared in the papers to the effect that the Spanish squadron which was at Cuba had commenced hostilities on the coast of Mexico, and that Santa Anna had been conveyed to Mexico on board a Spanish ship. The truth is that the Spanish squadron sailed from the Havannah in consequence of the sickness which prevailed there.

ITALY.

The Piedmontese Government has presented to the Chambers a bill on conspiracies against the life of the heads of foreign Governments. It proposes to punish the crime with hard labour, which may amount to ten years, and in certain cases to inflict the severer punishments imposed by the Penal Code. It also proposes to punish the defence of political assassination by imprisonment of from three to twelve months. The bill, in addition, effects certain modifications in the law relative to the jury.

The *Mazzinian* journal of Genoa, the *Italia e Popolo*, was again seized on the 17th, for an article relating to foreign affairs.

A number of arrests of Italian refugees have been made at Genoa. Also that of an Englishman, who was taken at the inn called the Hotel de la Ville. A report was spread that it was Alsop who had been arrested; but the prisoner is a younger man—his name is Durrell Hedges, an Englishman. It is said that some at least of these arrests are in consequence of the persons being implicated in the Paris attempt.

A letter from Naples says:—"As soon as the attempt of the 14th ult. became known at Palermo, the police made a considerable number of arrests, but none of the prisoners underwent any examination, and no political trial has as yet taken place. Some time ago General Filangieri had caused nearly all the heavy artillery to be removed from Palermo, leaving only fifteen mortars and a few 24-pounders. But now all the guns are being brought back again, and vast quantities of ammunition and provisions are being sent to Messina and Syracuse, while all the points of minor importance are being disarmed." It appears that the Neapolitan Government, in case of an insurrection, will occupy the line from Messina to Syracuse, and make it the base of action against the rest of the island.

We read in the *Monitore Toscano* of the 15th that two young students have been arrested at Rome for carrying on a political correspondence with some inhabitants of the province of Ascoli.

PRUSSIA.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.

The city of Berlin, late the scene of such brilliant festivities, has returned to its normal state of repose.

Resuming the narrative of the state ceremonials from last week, we proceed to give some account of the British Ambassador's ball. This necessary item in the wedding programme took place on the evening of Monday week, and was in every way a great success. Thirty-four Royal personages honoured Lord and Lady Bloomfield with their presence, including their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince Frederick William of Prussia and the Princess Royal, Princess Carl, the Princes Frederick Carl, Albrecht, his son Frederick Albrecht, Frederick, and his two sons Alexander and George, and Prince Adelbert of Prussia, the Hereditary Grand-Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, Prince and Princess Frederick of Hesse Cassel, Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg, the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, Prince and Princess of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and their daughter Princess Stephanie (the bride-elect of the King of Portugal), the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern, &c. In addition to these Royal personages, or the near relatives of reigning Monarchs, were the suites attached to each and all of them, amounting to about 140 persons; the whole corps diplomatic, about 110 in all; all the Ministers and the highest officers of State, making up full another 100; military and naval officers, including all the Field Marshals and Generals; add to which Chamberlains, Knights of the Order of St. John, members of the Provincial Estates (the two latter in crimson and gold), and a minority of plain black dress-coats. A suite of seven or eight rooms beside the ball-room, was thrown open, and received some 420 guests: the staircase, corridors, and galleries had been made to resemble greenhouses in the ample and graceful foliage that clad them, while the ball-room itself seemed rather a hothouse for the production of Flora's choicest favourites, and for enhancing by the choice of its hues and the skill of its decorations the natural charms of its fair occupants.

With Tuesday evening, the eve of Lent, all the festivities of Berlin came to an end. The close of this short but bright period in the history of Berlin was this year made by the second of the two sub-

scription balls at the Opera House, and by a numerously attended and brilliant soirée at the Hotel of the Minister President, Baron von Manteuffel.

A letter from Berlin of the 20th says:—"The Princess Frederick William was one of the august party at a concert of sacred music given by the Prince and Princess of Prussia on the evening of Ash-Wednesday; but on the following day (Thursday) she was obliged to excuse herself from the dinner given by the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and also from the concert at the Sing-Akademie performed that evening. On that day her Royal Highness was obliged to take to her bed in consequence of a severe cold. She is quite recovered.

The Prince and Princess Frederick William have published the following lines addressed to the whole population of Prussia:—

From the very first moment of our setting foot on the soil of our country, after our marriage, there have been so many valuable proofs of sincere interest in our happiness, shown us unremittingly, that the remembrance of it will remain indelible in our hearts for our whole lives. It has only been to very few that we could in person express our feelings, and sufficiently thank for all the manifestations and presents. In speaking thus our thanks to-day to the whole country, we do so with an ardent prayer to God that He will confer on our dear country His most ample blessings now and ever.

FRIEDRICH WILHELM, Prince of Prussia.

Berlin, February 19.

VICTORIA, Princess of Prussia.

The Prince of Prussia, on Saturday evening, slipped and sprained his left ankle: the accident, though painful, is not likely to have serious consequences.

BELGIUM.

In the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, on Saturday last, M. Charles de Brouckere called the attention of the Government to the conduct of the Belgian Consul in London, who, he said, had carried on a "disgraceful traffic in passports." The Minister of Foreign Affairs said that measures had been adopted to prevent the Belgian Consuls from delivering passports to foreigners.

The Duchess de Brabant gave birth to a daughter at three o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The mother and child are doing well. The Belgian *Moniteur* publishes a Royal decree remitting, on the occasion, the penalties inflicted, and the correctional condemnations for different contraventions of police regulations.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal authorities have sent to their representatives abroad a despatch in which they give the reasons for their harsh measures against the refugees. The document declares that the Helvetic Confederation, faithful to its international obligations, has always taken care to prevent any refugee likely to be dangerous to neighbouring States from sojourning in the frontier canton; that for some time Italian and French refugees have been assembled at Geneva in considerable numbers; and, lastly, that there is reason to believe that a great many of them, and especially the members of the Italian Mutual Benefit Society, are occupying themselves with projects which greatly excite the fears of the neighbouring Governments, and which might lead to differences between Switzerland and the neighbouring States.

GREECE.

The President of the Greek Chambers delivered an address to King Otto on the occasion of the fête, held on the 25th January, in honour of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his Hellenic Majesty's reign. The address contains some interesting statements regarding the social and political progress which Greece has happily made during that long and eventful period, and hopeful anticipations of the future.

His Majesty returned the following reply:—

In joyfully accepting the good wishes you address to me on this day, I desire, first of all, to express the pleasure I feel by the reference you make to my father's Philhellenic sentiments.

I share your sorrow at not seeing around me all those fathers of yours whom I found on my arrival. Let the recollection of their heroism encourage us to labour incessantly for the regeneration of our dear country.

I this day enjoy that which is dearest to my heart, by seeing a prosperous and happy people demonstrating their love to their King.

I cannot more clearly prove my affection for this people than by continuing to protect its religion and its liberties, and by devoting all my energies to its development and progress.

UNITED STATES.

Official information is said to have been received showing beyond a doubt that Free-State Legislator and Free-State officers had been elected in Kansas.

The affairs of Kansas claimed undivided attention at Washington. Protracted and exciting debates had taken place in the House of Representatives upon the proposition to refer the question of the Lecompton Constitution to a special committee of fifteen, instead of to the territorial committee, as usual. The opponents of the Administration were in favour of the former plan; and finally, on the 8th instant, in the midst of intense excitement, they carried their point by a majority of three; the vote being 114 to 111. The Administration party was thus defeated upon the first test question which has arisen in the present Congress. The resolution adopted provides that the President's message, the Lecompton Constitution, and the accompanying papers, shall be submitted to a special committee of fifteen; that this committee shall inquire into all the facts connected with the formation of the said Constitution, and all the laws under which it originated, and into all the Kansas elections and alleged election frauds that have transpired since its formation, with a view to ascertaining whether the same is acceptable and satisfactory to a majority of the legal voters of Kansas. This close vote is not considered as absolutely decisive of the final result, though it must go very far towards ensuring the defeat of the Lecompton Constitution.

A disgraceful fight occurred in the House during a night session on this bill between Messrs. Keitt, of South Carolina, and Gwin, of Pennsylvania. Both gentlemen afterwards apologised for their misconduct.

Debates on Kansas also occupied the attention of the Senate, and a Washington telegram says that it was supposed Kansas would be admitted as a new State into the Union by that body by a majority of six or eight votes.

An imposing "mass meeting" had been held in Philadelphia in opposition to the Lecompton Constitution for Kansas.

Resolutions had been introduced in the Senate of Louisiana denouncing the acts of Commodore Paulding, and requesting the senators and representatives in Congress of that State to cause the views expressed to be carried into effect.

The Navy Department had appointed the officers to the steam-ship *Niagara*. Captain W. L. Hudson is again in command.

There is a rumour to the effect that it is proposed to make an effort for a territorial organisation of the upper peninsula of Michigan, under the name of Superior, or Mackinaw. The country embraces some sixteen thousand square miles, abounds in mineral resources, and has an estimated population of ten thousand. At present it is a part of the State of Michigan, from the main portion of which, however, it is separated by the Straits of Mackinaw, and with which it has no common interests.

MEXICO.—DEFEAT AND FLIGHT OF COMONFORT.—A letter from New Orleans, Feb. 10, gives the following intelligence. The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived here from Vera Cruz. Among her passengers was ex-President Comonfort of Mexico, together with General Garza, and other supporters of the late Administration. It appears that, after eleven days' fighting before the city of Mexico, the troops of Zuloaga triumphed over the Government forces, and on the 21st of January Comonfort, being abandoned by his troops, quitted the city, and Zuloaga was proclaimed provisional President, and was acknowledged as such within a considerable radius of the capital. Zuloaga had nominated his Ministers, and issued a pronunciamento in which he stated that he relied upon the clergy to support him. He had decreed the restoration of ecclesiastical and military jurisdiction, and had repealed the laws for the sale of the Church property, and annulled the sales. Juarez, Parode, and others oppose the new Government, and were expected to march against the city, where preparations were being made to oppose them. Juarez, as President of the Supreme Court, was President of the Republic under the Constitution, and had called a meeting of Congress at Guanajuato. Alfaro had pronounced at San Luis in favour of Santa Anna. Civil war was raging in Sonora. The States of New Leon, Tamaulipas, and Coahuila had united against the Government.

THE UNITED STATES AND DENMARK have at length come to an agreement as to the amount payable by the former to the latter on account of the light and buoy dues in the Sound. This amount has been fixed at 333,011 dols., and is to be paid to the hands of a Danish agent in London.

THE KING OF DENMARK, who had just recovered from a serious illness, is now labouring under erysipelas. Monday's bulletin says that, although the erysipelas has somewhat extended, neither fever nor any other indisposition has supervened.

THE DUTCH MINISTRY has been defeated in the Second Chamber of the States General. Its financial propositions have been rejected by a majority of 38 against 23.

THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST THE PRISONERS.

The trial of the prisoners charged with the attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French, on the 14th of last month, was fixed to commence on Thursday, before the Assize Court of the Seine. The indictment is very voluminous. The *acte d'accusation* begins thus:—

The Procureur-General to the Imperial Court of Paris shows that, by a decree of Feb. 12, 1858, the chamber of accusation of the said court sent before the Assize Court of the Seine, to be there judged according to law—1. Felix Orsini, a literary man, aged 29, born at Meldola (Roman States), residing usually at London (England), having lodged in Paris, in Rue Monthabor, No. 10; 2 Charles de Rudio, aged 25, professor of languages, born at Belluno (Venetian States), residing usually at Nottingham (England), having lodged in Paris, Rue Montmartre, No. 132, Hotel de France and Champagne; 3. Anthony Gomez, aged 29, servant, born at Naples, (Italy), residing usually in England, having lodged in Paris, Rue St. Honoré, Hotel de Saxe-Coburg; 4. Joseph Andrew Pierri, professor of languages, born at Lucca (Tuscany), residing usually at Birmingham (England), having lodged in Paris, Rue Montmartre, No. 132, Hotel de France and Champagne; 5. Simon Francis Bernard, formerly a surgeon in the navy, born at Carcassonne (Aude), and now absconded (*au fusil*).

The Procureur-General then proceeds to narrate the well-known events of the 14th of January. The circumstances connected with the arrest of the prisoners are then described, and their personal histories sketched.

The origin and development of the plot are thus disclosed:—

The latest declarations made by the accused who are present in France enables us to trace their origin, and follow the development of the plot which ended in the attempt of January 14. Orsini himself says that he and Pierri talked of assassinating the Emperor as long ago as the commencement of 1857. The project was communicated to Bernard and to the Englishman Allsop; some overtures are said to have been made to an Italian named Cariotti. In October, 1857, Gomez having met Orsini and Bernard in a street in London, the former asked him to call upon him at No. 2 Grafton-street. During this visit, says Gomez, Orsini told him that the Prophet (meaning Mazzini) was losing his power, and that all his efforts only ended in getting men shot to no purpose; and he then proposed to him to join in a plan which he (Orsini) had invented, to get up a rising in Italy. From this period they began to consider how to get some shells manufactured with which to kill the Emperor. Orsini had got a model made in wood by a turner, but being a foreigner it was feared that he would not easily find a manufacturer in England who would make the real shells, and consequently this task was confided to the Englishman Allsop. Allsop applied to Mr. Taylor, an engineer at Birmingham. At the dictation of Orsini, Bernard wrote a note containing instructions for Mr. Taylor. This note, dated October 16, 1857, is annexed to the proceedings, and the details contained in it correspond exactly with the description already given of the shells that were used on January 14. Four letters written by Allsop were addressed to Taylor to hasten the manufacture of the "models," as they were called. These letters are dated from Ginger's Hotel, where Allsop was staying in London, and bear date the 17th, 19th, 21st, and 23rd of November, 1857. In a subsequent letter, dated November 28, Allsop sent to Mr. Taylor a Post-office order for £2 6s. 6d. in payment of the work he had done.

The method adopted to introduce the shells into France is given as follows:—

Orsini, under the false name of Allsop, had already left England for Paris. He had obtained in London a Belgian visa for Thomas Allsop's passport on November 24, and a French *visa* on the 25th. On the 25th we find him at Brussels, at the Hotel de l'Europe, Place Royal, No. 1. A few days later Bernard arrived at Brussels with passport for Belgium, delivered on December 7th by the French Consul in London. He it was who had undertaken to get the shells manufactured by Mr. Taylor brought to Brussels. For this purpose he had recourse to M. Joseph George, whose brother keeps the Café Suisse on the Place de la Monnaie, at Brussels. Joseph George came to Brussels, by way of Ostend, on Dec. 6, 1857. When he left London Bernard had handed to him ten half shells in cast metal—that is to say, five shells divided into ten pieces, telling him at the same time that they were part of a newly-invented gas apparatus, and that an Englishman who lived at Liège would come to fetch them at the Café Suisse. George did, in fact, declare these things at the Ostend Custom-house as gas apparatus; he paid the duty which was asked for; he expected in vain the Englishman who was to come to the Café Suisse; but one day Bernard presented himself there and took them away. Orsini (passing as Allsop) had told the people of the Hotel de l'Europe that he was going to Paris, but that he was waiting for a friend. This friend was no other than Bernard, and the moment he arrived in Brussels Allsop prepared to depart. He had bought a horse of an officer of the Guides, and he sent the shells to Paris by the man who took the horse. At the request of Bernard and Orsini, George mentioned the name of Zeguero, one of the waiters at the Café Suisse. On December 11, the horse having been placed in a box on the railway, Zeguero was, just as he was starting, told by George to take a bag containing the ten half shells in question, and to give the bag to the owner of the horse in Paris. It is thus that the shells, of which such a criminal use was to be made, were introduced into France. Zeguero (following the instructions he had received) declared them at the Custom-house as a new kind of gas apparatus; and they were thought to be of such small value that no duty was asked for them at the French frontier.

The assembling of the four principal accused in Paris is stated in a few words:—

Pierri soon appears upon the scene, calling himself a German; then Orsini, passing for an Englishman; then Gomez, who was brought by Pierri to be Orsini's servant; and, lastly, De Rudio, who represented himself as a traveller for a brewer. The time at which these three last-named persons left England to join Orsini in Paris is most distinctly proved, as well as the route they took, and the circumstances attending their journey. Thus the four principal accused parties were assembled in Paris, and ready to execute the crime which they had long before meditated and prepared. On the day of, or the day after, the arrival of Pierri and Gomez at Paris, Orsini bought a revolver pistol at Devisme's. This is the pistol which was picked up after the attempt in Rue Rossini. The three other revolvers had been previously purchased in England at Messrs. Gales and Sheath, at Birmingham, as the instruction fully proves. Pierri, accompanied by another individual, bought two of them on October 29, 1857; they were numbered 5561 and 5609, and are those which were seized, one on Pierri and the other in his room in the Hotel de France and Champagne. Pierri also bought the third pistol. No 5441, on the 23rd November following. This is the one which was hidden by Gomez in Broggi's restaurant. Of these three pistols, the two numbered 5561 and 5641, were sent from England by Bernard to Orsini, through M. Outrequin, an agent in the Rue St. Denis, No. 277.

The dreadfully-hazardous plan of drying the fulminating powder before the fire, and the loading of the shells, are thus told:—

The only thing now remaining to be done was to load the shells—the principal instruments of the crime to be executed. The fulminating powder employed for this purpose appears to have been made by Orsini himself, or, at least, with his assistance. He placed this dangerous substance in his carpet bag, after having wrapped it up in linen and paper, which he damped from time to time. The package thus wetted weighed about 2 lb. English. While in the Rue Monthabor he dried his fulminating powder, first by exposing it to the air, and then, as it did not dry fast enough, by placing it near the fire. The latter operation was very dangerous. Orsini stood before the fire with his watch in one hand and a thermometer in the other, in order to measure exactly the conditions as to duration of time and degrees of heat under which the powder might remain near the fire. "I ran the risk," he said, in his last examination, "of blowing myself up and the house too." The shells having been filled nearly half full, Orsini closed them by means of a screw adapted to some holes bored in the upper part of each projectile. He declared that he was aided in this work by Gomez, who, having a stronger wrist than his, turned the screw better.

The details of the atrocious attempt on the 14th January, here stated in full, are most of them too well known to require being described anew. Some confessions by Gomez and Rudio, and admissions by Orsini, are given, and the document closes by specifying the articles of accusation against each prisoner.

BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS.—The treaty of commerce between Belgium and the Netherlands has been discussed by the Second Chamber of the States General in private committee. At the resumption of the public sitting the treaty was rejected by sixty-two votes against one.

The "INVALIDE RUSSE," in a long article, calls for the expulsion from England of refugees convicted or suspected of being mixed up with conspiracies. The article does not reproach England with maintaining the right of asylum in general, but only with giving refuge to individuals who are notoriously the authors of conspiracies and criminal agitations.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE OF SWEDEN, reversing the decision of several of the Estates, has voted a credit of 109,000 dols. for the first works at the fortification of Stockholm. At the next session of the Estates the Government will renew its demand for a larger sum for that purpose.

GROWTH OF COTTON IN NATAL.—On the settlement of this colony Mr. Bergholt located several hundred German emigrants on one of his extensive estates, on the coast with the object of promoting the cultivation of cotton. Of the suitability of the soil and climate of Natal for the growth of cotton Mr. Bergholt entertains no doubt; and he is sanguine that ere long Natal will be one of the most valuable sources of that important material in the manufacture of Great Britain.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The following list of the new Cabinet is derived from semi-official sources, and will, we believe, be found to be correct as regards the distribution of the principal offices, though there may be some slight modification in the other arrangements:—

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.—The Earl of Derby.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.

LORD CHANCELLOR.—Sir Frederic Thesiger.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.—The Marquis of Salisbury.

LORD PRIVY SEAL.—The Earl of Hardwicke.

THE HOME DEPARTMENT.—The Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole.

THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.—The Earl of Malmesbury.

THE COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.—The Right Hon. Sir E. B. Lytton.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—General Peel.

FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.—The Right Hon. Sir John Pakington.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—Lord Colchester.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—The Right Hon. J. W. Henley.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.—The Earl of Ellenborough.

FIRST COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.—The Right Hon. Lord John Manners.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Sir Fitzroy Kelly.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—Mr. Cairns.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Gathorne Hardy.

JOINT SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.—Mr. G. A. Hamilton, Sir W. Jolliffe.

IRELAND.

LORD LIEUTENANT.—The Earl of Eglinton.

LORD CHANCELLOR.—The Right Hon. F. Blackburne.

CHIEF SECRETARY.—Lord Naas.

The following appointments also are stated to have been made:—

Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, President of the Poor Law Board.

Colonel Taylor and Mr. Whitmore, Lords of the Treasury.

It is said that the Earl of Dalkeith is to be the other Lord of the Treasury, and Mr. Edward Egerton Judge Advocate.

The Earl of Carnarvon is to be in the Government, probably as Under Secretary for the Colonies.

Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, Under Secretary at the Foreign Office.

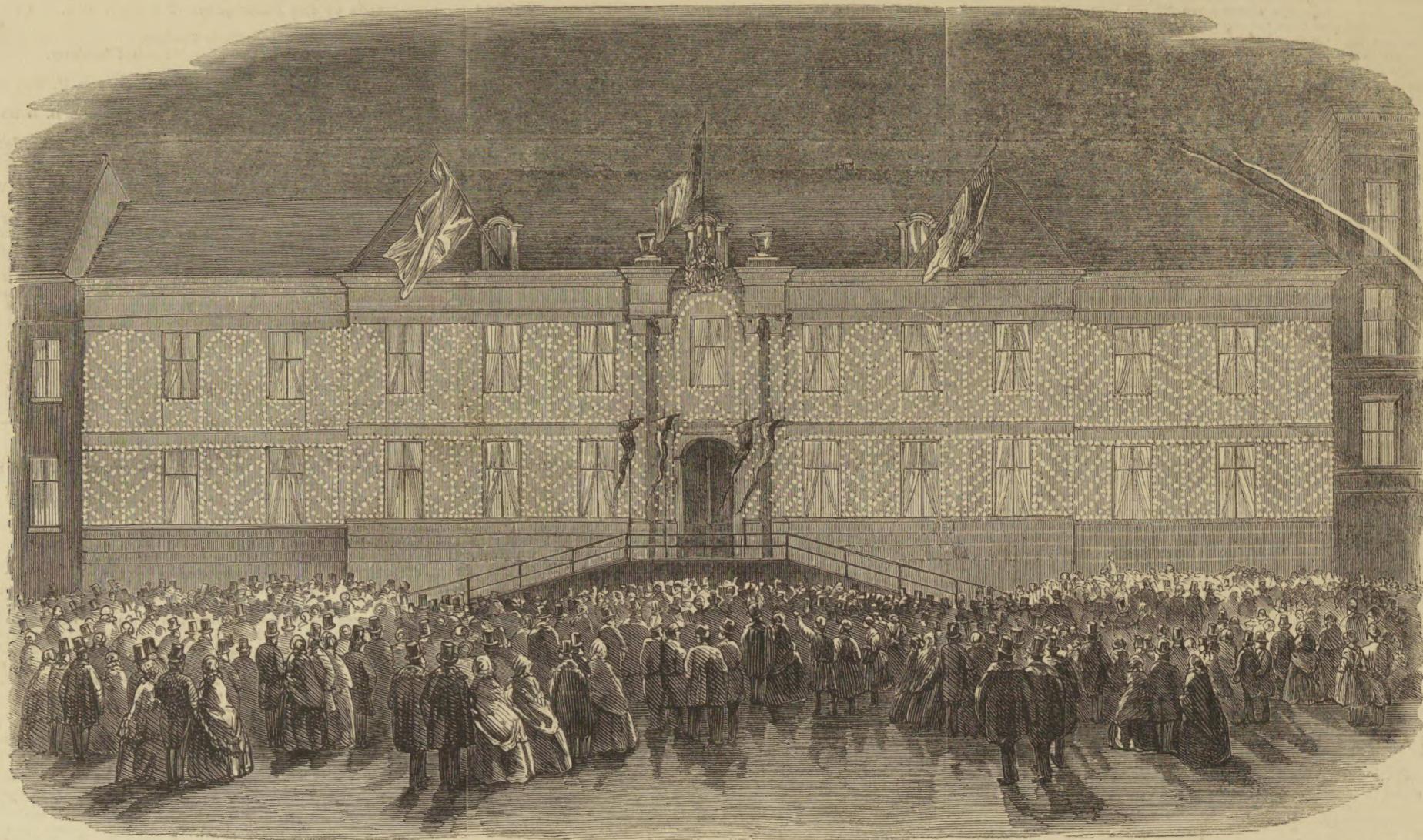
The Duchess of Manchester, Mistress of the Robes.

The title by which the new Lord Chancellor will take his seat in the House of Peers is said to be that of Lord Woodstock. Sir F. Thesiger has chosen this title because he was first returned to Parliament for that place.

Rumours are abroad that Sir John Pakington is to return to his old office in the Colonial Department, and that Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton would be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Another rumour gives the Duchy of Lancaster to Lord St. Leonard; and another asserts that the Duke of Northumberland, should his health permit it, will be the First Lord of the Admiralty.

OPINIONS OF THE DAILY PRESS ON THE RESIGNATION OF THE PALMERSTON ADMINISTRATION.—The *Times* makes some efforts to defend its fallen friend, and expresses regret at the result; but employs itself chiefly in suggesting difficulties in the way of its successor. The *Daily News* exults over the downfall of the "boasting Premier;" whilst, on the other hand, the *Post* cordially sympathises not only with the ousted Ministry, but with the nation which has lost the services of Lord Palmerston. The

THE ROYAL BRIDAL TOUR.—THE ILLUMINATIONS AT BERLIN.



THE FRENCH LEGATION AT BERLIN ILLUMINATED.

THE illumination of the Prussian capital is allowed to have been one of the most tasteful displays in commemoration of the Royal marriage. The display was as general as it was tasteful. A correspondent of a morning journal says:—"I really believe that the number of windows not showing candles did not amount to one per cent of the whole, at least in those parts of the town that I was able to visit. The prize for taste and elegance is to be awarded to an upholsterer in the Wilhelm-strasse, who had erected a perfect illuminated stage in front of his house, showing the steam squadron which carried the Royal couple to the Continent riding at anchor, while two colossal figures of Britannia and Borussia, with trident and spear, joined hands over this scene. What I consider the most striking feature of the whole display was the unspeakable variety of tasteful designs. There was not that repetition of stars and crowns which we call an illumination. Sometimes you would see large wreaths of gilded leaves with coloured lamps to represent fruit and flowers. At another place structures resembling the gigantic cactus-trees of the tropics had been erected, with torchlights instead of tropic flowers. A very pleasing effect was

produced by the brilliant lighting up, by means of gas-stars, of the eight marble groups on the Schloss-brücke. A similar attempt to light up the dark bronze of the equestrian statues of Frederick II. and Frederick William, the great Elector, produced no other effect than something like that of the ghost of Hamlet's father on the stage. As the weather, though bitterly cold, was extremely fine, the illumination by the stars of heaven emulating that in the streets, a really enormous crowd filled the broad avenues of Berlin up to a late hour."

Another Correspondent says:—

"About ten p.m. the Prince and Princess Frederick William, together with several of the Royal family, rode out in close carriages to see the illuminations, which certainly were tasteful and brilliant, no less than general. Not a house, so far as my observations extended, was to be seen without its rows of candles in every window, from parlour to garret, and some of the pyrotechnic displays in the public places were original as they were beautiful. We were particularly struck with a fire-fountain opposite the Museum, the arrangement of the gas-jets around the equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, the

softly-brilliant effulgence of the great electric light which, descending from the Brandenburg Gate, bathed the whole of the vast Pariser Platz in artificial moonlight. I was also much pleased with the arrangements on the Linden promenade, where myriads of lamps were closely strung together and festooned from side to side of the road. They looked like so many chains of gold."

The following is from our Artist's letter:—

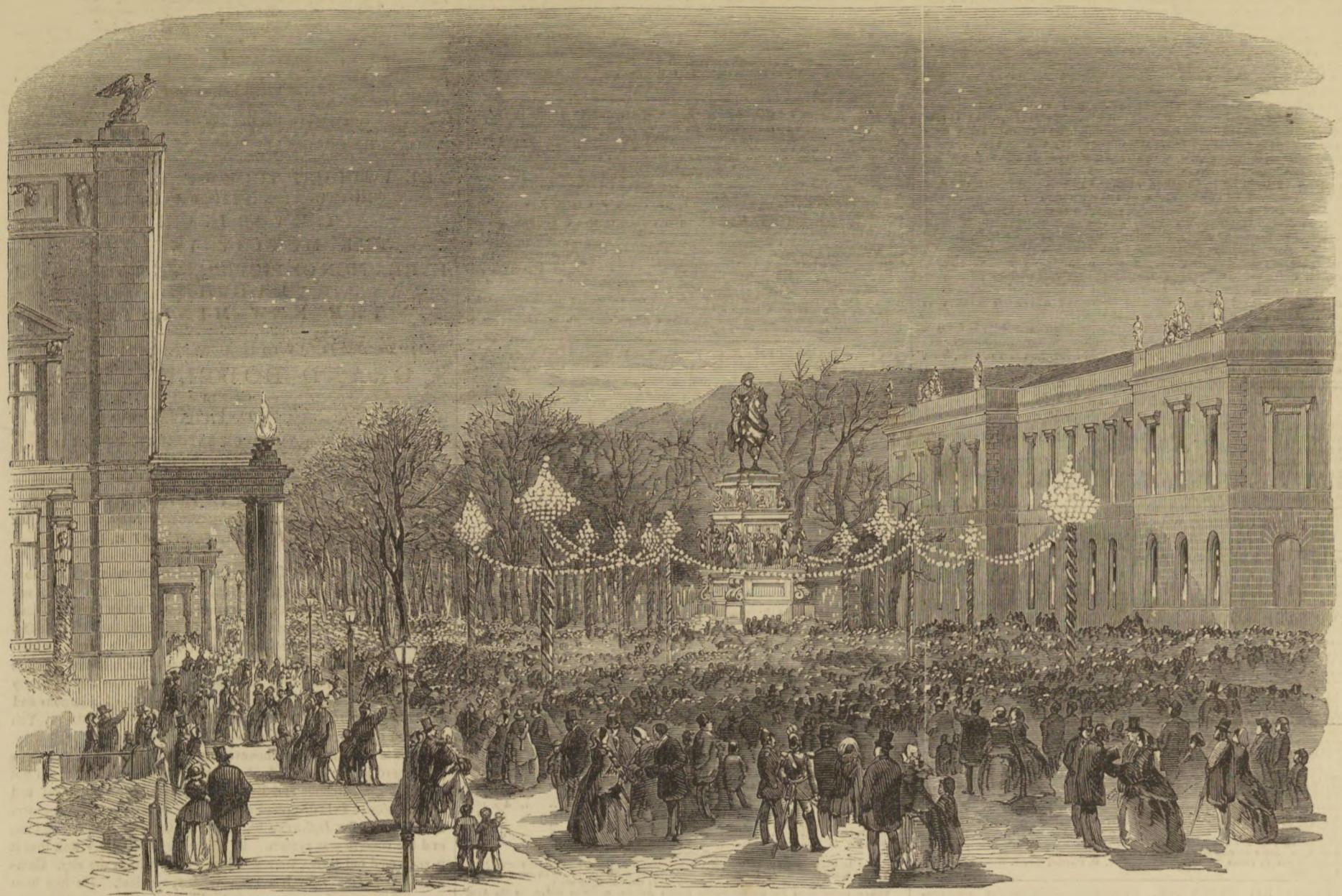
"The illuminations at night were general throughout the city, the prevailing style being candles and flowers in each window. If not so brilliant as other methods, it gives a far more cheerful, rejoicing appearance to the houses. In almost every house one window was devoted to busts of the Royal pair, surrounded with flowers and evergreens. Some exhibited not only much taste, but feeling. One I noticed in the Old Town consisted of flowers and shrubs well arranged round the busts, each of which had a wreath and a small celestial star in gas above; in the background knelt a winged angel with clasped hands, as if praying for their welfare and happiness.

"Flags, evergreens, and lamps formed the majority of what may be



THE BRITISH LEGATION AT BERLIN ILLUMINATED.

THE ROYAL BRIDAL TOUR.—THE ILLUMINATIONS AT BERLIN.



THE STATUE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT, UNTER DEN LINDEN, BERLIN, ILLUMINATED.

called external illuminations; but there were many elegant devices in gas. Amongst the most striking were the fountain in the Lustgarten, the statue of Frederick the Great, the English and French Embassies, the two Townhalls, and Gerson's Magasin de Nouveautés; many transparencies and words of welcome—such as 'Welcome, fair Rose of England!' and 'Health and Happiness to Frederick William, our pride, and Victoria, the fairest flower of Albion.'

"The cold was intense, and the crowd very great, but characterised by good temper and order, a stream passing up one side of each street

and down the other. No crushing at particular points; at least none came under my observation."

Our Artist has illustrated four of the Berlin scenes.

In the use of coloured bell-shaped glasses, the only thing that deserves particular notice was the illumination of the Hotel of the French Embassy, the whole front of which was covered with coloured lamps in a tasteful pattern, and not so closely set together as to be heavy.

The splendid illuminations of the British Embassy, which had

burned so dazzlingly only a week before, could with difficulty be made to burn on this occasion, snow having lodged in the perforated pipes.

Among the gas illuminations the most novel was the fountain of flames in the Lustgarten, which, however, could not be kept alight for many minutes at a time. On the lighting up of historical monuments of the city by the exhibition of gas devices, the best instances were those statues of marble which did not stand very high. In the colossal monument of Frederick the Great the light did not reach halfway up the pedestal, the immense cones of flaming jets



THE FOUNTAIN IN THE LUSTGARTEN, BERLIN, ILLUMINATED.

displayed around its base having very little illuminating power over the bronze statue in the absence of any reflectors to concentrate the light, and the long festoons of gas jets that hung in curves from cone to cone were deprived of their radiating power by being inclosed in bell-shaped glasses, red, white, and blue (English colours).

The experiment of illuminating the Victoria over the Brandenburger Thor with electric light was scarcely more successful. The stream of light was thrown from the centre of the Pariser Platz up to the statue on the top of the gate, a distance of about 100 feet, and could be traced shooting far into the darkness above and beyond it; but, as this light was produced by, and emanated from, two incandescent masses, it followed that there was always a central portion of the stream of light, corresponding to the most important parts of the statue, that was more feebly lighted up than the rest. Again, the light coming from below threw the shadows of the chariot horses' heads back on the main figure; nor could the stream of light be maintained sufficiently steady to admit of the monument being seen in that state of repose which is essential to the enjoyment of classic art. The electric light was most successful when so thrown as to illuminate the whole of the gate and the two Gracian gatehouses at the side, which stood out very imposingly in their elegant stonework, thrown out in strong relief by the black leafless trees of the Thiergarten, and the darkness of a moonless night. It was, however, quite evident that the electric light could be very effectively applied to the illumination of monumental sculpture, if it emanated from a single centre on a level with or raised above the monument itself, and the stream of light were kept steady.

The view of the Illuminations at the Brandenburg Gate is from a Sketch by Mr. Schaal; those of the Fountain in the Lustgarten, the Statue of Frederick the Great, the French and English Embassies, from Sketches by Mr. T. H. Wilson.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 23.—2nd Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, March 1.—St. David. Parliamentary Reform introduced, 1831.
TUESDAY, 2.—St. Chad. Wesley died, 1791.
WEDNESDAY, 3.—Sun rises at 6h. 44m. The Poet Otway born, 1651.
THURSDAY, 4.—Kansas Free-State Legislature Constituted, 1856.
FRIDAY, 5.—Covent Garden Theatre burnt down, 1856.
SATURDAY, 6.—Siege of Acre commenced, 1779.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 6, 1858.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M 2 29	M 2 49	M 3 8	M 3 23	M 3 42	M 3 59	M 4 15
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 49	3 8	3 23	3 42	3 59	4 15	4 32
4	4	4	4	4	4	4
47	44	43	42	41	40	39
5	5	5	5	5	5	5
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
5 16	5 32	5 48	5 48	5 48	5 48	5 48

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, March 1, 1858. End during the Week, to commence at Seven, with the play of THE HUNCHBACK; in which Miss Amy Sedgwick will appear (for the first time in London) in the character of Julia; Master Walter, Mr. Howe, Sir Thomas Clifford, Mr. W. Farren; Modus (first time), Mr. Buckstone; Fathem, Mr. Compton; Helen, Miss Swanborough. After which the Pantomime of THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr. Charles Kean.—Monday and Friday, HAMLET. Tuesday and Thursday, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Wednesday and Saturday, LOUIS XI. And the Pantomime every evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER: Directress, Madame CELESTE.—In consequence of the great success, Re-engagement of Mr and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, the real Irish Boy and Yankee Gal. Monday and during the Week, RORY O'MORE, YANKEE COURTSHIP, and LATE-IT FROM NEW YORK.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—First Appearance of the celebrated Australian Tragedian, Miss GODDARD.—On MONDAY and during the Week, the new Play of LUCRETIA BORGIA. Mr. Creswick, Mr. Shepherd, Miss Goddard, Miss Webster. After which a Favourite Farce. To conclude with an Admired Drama, supported by Messrs. B. Potter, H. Widdicombe, Voltaire, H. Elburne, Miss E. Webster, and Miss E. Johnstone.

STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Important Engagement of Mr. CHARLES DILLON, Lessee of the Theatre Royal Lyceum, who will appear on Wednesday and Saturday as Belphegor and Othello. Mr. G. K. Dickinson, Mr. T. Sturt, and Mrs. Weston will also appear during the week.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE. This Evening the Entertainments will commence with the successful and entirely New Romantic Equestrian Spectacle, entitled THE JIBERAINOSAX: or, the White Horse of Nick of the Woods; followed by matches of S CENES in the ARENA; and concluding with the risible Farce of THE RAILWAY STATION.—Commence at Seven.

MONT BLANC MDCCCLVIII. TIME on MONDAY, 1st.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 and every Evening (except Saturday) at 8. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony Stalls, 4s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 2s.; Private Boxes, Two Guineas. One Guinea and a Half, and one Guinea. Places to be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED (late Miss P. HORTON) will repeat their Entertainment every evening (except Saturday) at Eight, Saturday Afternoon at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; stalls, 3s.; secured, without extra charge, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street; and Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.—Commence at Seven.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Strand.—217th CONCERT. Commencing at 8 On Saturday a Morning Performance, commencing at 3. "Hoop-dee-Doo" Nightly. Prices 1s., 2s., and 3s.

FIFTH YEAR OF THE PRESENT ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at Bristol, March 1, 2, 3; Bridgewater, 4; Bristol, 5.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, at the Bazaar, Baker-street. The Nuptial Group, H.R.H. the Princess Royal in her beautiful Bridal Dress of Honiton Lace, trimmed with orange flowers—the admiratio of every one; also, H.R.H. Prince Frederick of Prussia. Admission, 1s.; extra room, 6d. Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY, MARCH 2, Ha-del's SAMSON. Vocalists: Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Dolby, Mrs. Sims Reeves, Mr. T. Williams, Mr. Sankey, and Mr. Weiss. With Orchestra of nearly 700 performers. Tickets 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d., at the Society's Office, No. 6 in Exeter Hall.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL — FOURTH ORCHESTRAL CONCERT (series of Six), under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH, on TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, at 8 precisely. Part 1. Overture, "Euryanthe"; Weber; "Glocklein in Thale"; (Euryanthe), Weber—Miss Kemble, grand scene; "Medora,"—a poem expressly for Miss Dolby. H. Smart (first time of performance) symphony in B flat (No. 4). Beethoven. Part 2. Concerto, violin, Sarasvati—Mr. George Colins; song, "I arise from dreams of thee," Hullah, Mr. Sankey (first time of performance); anadante (Midsummer Night's Dream); Mendelssohn; duetto; "Quel sepolcro" (Agnese), Par—Miss Kemble and Mr. Sankey; overture, "Die Zauberflöte," Mozart. Stalls, 5s.; galleries, 2s.; arena, 1s. For the series, stalls, £1 1s.; galleries, 10s. 6d.

J. B. GOUGH will deliver an ORATION in EXETER HALL, under the auspices of the National Temperance League, on MONDAY, MARCH 8th, Joseph Payne, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, will preside. Doors open at Seven o'clock, and Chair taken at Eight. Tickets of the Body of the Hall, 6d; Central Seats or Platform, 1s. each; to be had at the Office, 337, Strand.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—The EXHIBITION of PHOTOGRAPHS is now open, at the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, every Morning, from 10 till 12. Admission 1s. Evenings, every Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, from 7 till 10. Admission 6d. The Brompton and Putney Omnibuses pass every five minutes. Season Tickets, which are also available for Soirées, can be obtained at the Museum, price 5s. each.

DURING MARCH the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM will be Open Daily until FIVE p.m.; after 1st APRIL until SIX p.m.

By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

ART-UNION of LONDON.—SUBSCRIPTION LIST is NOW OPEN.—Prizeholders select from the Public Exhibitions. Every Subscriber of one Gilt will have, besides the chance of a prize, an impression of a large and important Line Engraving, by J. T. Willmore, A.R.A., from the well-known original picture by the late J. M. W. Turner, M.A., "Venice."

GEORGE GODWIN, F.H.A., Secretary.

444, West Strand.

MUSEUM of SCIENCE, ANATOMY, and the WONDERS of NATURE. 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street. OPEN DAILY, for Gentlemen only, from Ten till Ten. Lectures, Morning and Evening, by Dr. Marston. Admission, One Shilling.

MAYALL'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 224 and 226, Regent-street.—Photographs, Daguerreotypes, and Stereoscopes, in the highest style of art, taken daily. Specimens on view.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Sudbrook Park, Petersham, S.W.—The treatment is perfectly safe for infancy and age, and absolutely agreeable. Prospects on application.—J. ELLIS, M.D.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—Mr. GILKS respectfully announces that he continues to execute every branch of the Art in the best style, and at most reasonable charge. Label, Show-cards, and Trade Catalogues Designed and Printed. London: 21, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.

DESIGNS for the ELLESMORE MEMORIAL.—Inquiries

having been made by some parties as to whether the £1800 is intended to include the Artist or Architect's commission and expenses, the Committee, in reply, beg to explain that these items are to be covered by the above sum. The Committee will, however, provide their own Clerk of the Works.

The Committee intend that the final selection of the design to be adopted, and the award for second and third best designs, shall be made by some professional gentlemen of undoubted celebrity and character, to whom six designs or models, chosen by the Committee themselves from the whole number sent in, will be referred.

Print'd particulars may be had on application to Mr. Fereday Smith, Bridgewater Offices, Manchester.

February 23, 1858.

THE AMERICAN HORSE-TAMER.—Mr. J. S. RAREY

has discovered the art of TAMING the WILDEST and MOST VICIOUS HORSES, whether old or unbroken colts, and is able to COMMUNICATE this SECRET (which involves neither danger to man nor injury to the animal) in One Lesson. He has arrived in this country from Canada, with the highest testimonies to his success and skill from the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of that colony, Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., Quartermaster General of H.M. Forces; Lord Alfred Paget, Clerk-Marshal to her Majesty; and the Hon. Colonel Hood, has testified to the value of the art and to the facility with which it may be applied and communicated.

Messrs. Tattersall have kindly consented to take charge of Subscription List. This list will be confined to the subscribers.

The Fee is Ten Guineas, which must be paid in advance to Messrs. Tattersall, who will retain the description until the secret art has been communicated to the subscriber.

Each subscriber must be accompanied by a reference, and each subscriber, before his name can be positively received, must sign a compact not to disclose Mr. Rarey's art to others.

Mr. Rarey reserves to himself the right of refusing to receive any name.

Mr. Rarey will commence teaching in classes, in the order of registration, at the private Riding-school of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, which has been kindly placed by his Grace at his service from eleven to one o'clock daily.

When five hundred subscribers' names have been received the 1st will be closed, and a week's notice will be given before opening the instruction classes. Further information, with important testimonials, may be obtained from Messrs. Tattersall, Grosvenor-place, to whose order all checks must be made payable.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—LONDON (King's-cross Station), MANCHESTER, WARRINGTON, GARSTON, and LIVERPOOL.

TRAINs FROM LONDON.—KING'S CROSS STATION.

Leave King's Cross.	Arrival Manchester.	Arrival Liverpool.	Leave King's Cross.	Arrival Manchester.	Arrival Liverpool.
6 10 a.m.	6 26 p.m.	6 50 p.m.	10 15 a.m.	8 45 p.m.	11 30 p.m.
7 30 "	7 45 p.m.	7 50 p.m.	1 45 p.m.	10 20 "	10 30 p.m.
9 15 "	3 00 "	4 30 "	5 9 "	10 0 "	11 30 "
10 0 "					

TRAINs FROM MANCHESTER.—LONDON ROAD STATION.

Leave Liverpool.	Leave Manchester.	Arrival King's Cross.	Leave Liverpool.	Leave Manchester.	Arrival King's Cross.
6 5 a.m.	4 15 p.m.	11 15 a.m.	1 45 p.m.	9 30 p.m.	
9 15 "	4 00 "	3 25 p.m.	5 00 "	10 00 "	
8 20 a.m.	9 55 "	2 55 "	7 00 "	9 30 "	3 30 p.m.
9 0 "	11 30 p.m.	6 00 "			

SUNDAYS

Leave King's Cross.	Arrival Manchester.	Arrival Liverpool.	Leave Liverpool.	Leave Manchester.	Arrival King's Cross.
5 0 p.m.	10 0 p.m.	11 30 p.m.	7 0 a.m.	7 45 p.m.	
			2 55 p.m.	5 00 p.m.	10 00 "

Express Omnibuses run between 12, North John-street, Liverpool, and Garston, in connection with Through Trains between Garston and London, King's-cross Station.

RETURN TICKETS at 21s. First Class and 12s. 6d. Second Class, available for seven days, and at 37s. First Class and 17s. Second Class, available for twenty-eight days, are issued by all Trains between London (King's-cross Station) and Stalybridge, Ashton, Guide Bridge, Manchester, Warrington, Garston, and Liverpool.

Care must be taken at London-road Station, Manchester, to ask for Tickets via the Great Northern route.

Tickets at the above fares can be obtained at the King's-cross Station, and (for Manchester only) at the Great Northern Receiving Offices, Bull and Mouth, St. Martin's-le-Grand; 16, Fish-street; 254, Holborn; 32, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; 62 and 63, Bridge-road, Lambeth; 269, Strand; 33, Charing-cross; 27, King-street, Cheapside; 331, Oxford-street; George Inn, Borough; 43 and 44, Cruched-friars.

For further particulars see the Time Tables of the Company and the Handbills.

King's-cross Station, February 19, 1858.

By order

GREAT NORTHERN and MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, and LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAYS.—CHEAP EXCURSION TRAINS between LONDON (King's-cross Station) and MANCHESTER, commencing THURSDAY, 2

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

A DEBATE which ends in a Ministerial crisis, on the face of it is hardly a subject for a sketch—it requires a picture. But, in truth, in that memorable discussion which terminated in the defeat of Lord Palmerston there was such an absence, on the whole, of decided character that it is only here and there that morsels could be picked out worthy of notice; and a review of the entire business inclines one to the opinion that the leaders did not shine with their usual brilliancy. Indeed, so much did the sparks and coruscations of the debate come from the lesser lights, that there was at one time apparently a disposition to call for Mr. Wyld, who, having brought the Great Globe itself into Leicester-square, might be supposed to know something of refugees.

The debate began under favourable auspices for the initiator, for an immense House had been got together, and had been rather excited by the presentation of Mr. Roebuck's petition in the matter of Mr. Isaac Butt. Mr. Milner Gibson, therefore, had every advantage which a large audience gave, before which he was to play his part of the Nemesis of Manchester; and, before he had got through a quarter of an hour's talk, it was easy to see that, with his usual tact and adroitness, which is with him a Parliamentary inspiration, he had framed just such a resolution as must catch all waverers on the horns of a dilemma. Really the Manchester leaders are to be suspected of having retained an ingenious special pleader to frame their motions. Then, too, that suave earnestness which Mr. Milner Gibson so eminently possesses, and the essentially pleasant and gentlemanly style in which he says pointed, hard-hitting things, were never better developed than on this occasion; while his temporary absence from the House seemed to have tended to throw a tone of diffidence over his manner which not a little contributed to make his speech almost more of a success than his anti-taxes-on-knowledge orations, which were models in their way.

The terrible deficiency of the Government in debating power was never more evidenced than in the necessity they were under of putting up dull lawyers like Mr. Baines and the Lord Advocate to answer smart and pithy Mr. Milner Gibson and semi-flippant Sir Robert Peel; and, although the combat between Sir George Grey and Mr. Walpole was fitting and appropriate, on the ground of what may be called a Home Secretariat antagonism, yet the latter gentleman was only feebly boisterous when he meant to be impressive, and the former literally out-whirlwind the whirlwind in his rushing articulation, for he never paused even for such breathing-time as might be represented in writing by a comma, and made his whole speech of half an hour one long sentence without a stop! But, with all due deference to the *dii majores* of debate, the speech of the night was Sir Robert Peel's. It was, on the whole, the most damaging to Lord Palmerston, although probably, had the House been in a different temper, they might have paused and reflected that it was made by a man who has been for years receiving every possible kindness and encouragement from Lord Palmerston, and who has never yet shown cause why he deserted the Ministry of that patron whom he was now so mercilessly assailing. From his first entrance into the House Sir Robert Peel has always been listened to; but it is to be questioned whether, apart from certain comical eccentricities, he was ever really worth listening to before. On this occasion he displayed all the qualities of a first-rate debater. He has dropped a certain rotund pomposity which extended even to the deepening of his voice, and has assumed an easy way of slipping out the most odd and pungent sayings, and that with such an air of ludicrous unconsciousness that, if it is the result of art, it is the very highest art of oratory. His voice, too, allows to follow its natural bent, and therefore it is pleasant, and even sweet, reminding one of that of his father in his best days, with the advantage over a similar resemblance in that of his brother Frederick, that it is not a palpable imitation. His *résumé* of the antecedents of the blatant despotic counsellors of Louis Napoleon and of the *Civis-Romanism* of Lord Palmerston was most complete, and was literally so unanswerable that no attempt was made to answer it.

It has been stated by a great many persons that Mr. Gladstone's speech was one of his masterpieces. To that opinion we do not seriously incline. It was well arranged, well argued, powerful in language, and graceful in the turn of the sentences, as a matter of course; but somehow it did not seem to come out so heartily as some of that right hon. gentleman's recent displays. He did not appear to be quite in his usual physical vigour; and, indeed, at one time he was seized with a huskiness of the throat, amounting almost to choking, which threatened to disable him altogether from proceeding. A lurking desire evidently pervaded his speech to stir up the Attorney-General, whose reticence of speech on the question was the subject of much remark. The truth is believed to be that that hon. and learned gentleman had been suffering from indisposition, which disengaged him from taking part in the debate at an earlier period, which was a pity, as his revelation that he had recommended the introduction of the Conspiracy Bill, and that it was prepared before the despatch of Count Walewski was received, might have told with some effect in the discussion on the first reading of the bill. As it was, that point came too late, and fell flat on the House; and the only real effect the speech of Sir Richard Bethell produced has been the embalming of his bad criminal law in the agonised tears of Lord Campbell, and affording his dear friend the Lord Chancellor an opportunity to deliver himself of an emphatic sneer at his troublesome law officer, in his earnest declaration that nothing but a mistake of the reporters could be responsible for the notion that his hon. and learned friend could make such a donkey of himself. If Mr. Disraeli knew that he was bidding for office on that eventful night which closed the career—for the present at any rate—of Lord Palmerston, his speech certainly gave no indication of it. It is astonishing what bald, uninteresting, and commonplace speeches Mr. Disraeli can make; and, strange to say, those which on the face of them would appear to have been subjected to the most preparation are the most open to this defect. Probably he knew at the time he spoke that the majority was against Ministers, and he already felt that inspiration of office which implies cautious dulness in speeches.

It may be well supposed that an equally accurate ascertainment of the result of the division was the moving cause of the tone which Lord Palmerston took in his address. It has been observed all through the present Session that his *bonhomie* seems to have deserted the noble Lord, and he has been angry, taunting, and at times fierce, in his way of dealing with the House and with individual members. On this occasion he seemed to have wound himself up to the first real fit of exasperation which can be recorded of him. It is stated that he was informed by his satellites of the "whipping-in" department that, if the debate was carried on to Monday, there was a chance of preventing absolute and positive defeat; but that he sternly and passionately refused, and rushed into the fray like one who had desperately set his life upon a cast. And here let it be said that a less creditable display of feeling at such a time was never

made by the House of Commons. There have been times, and not so long ago, when a Minister, prescient of defeat, has flung himself angrily and insolently in the teeth of the House, but on those occasions the House preserved its dignity and made allowance for the petulance which was so natural under the circumstances. But certainly none of the present generation remember a Minister, while making his last struggles against the waves of opposition, which were about to overwhelm him, being received with yells and hootings only worthy of non-electors at an uncomfortable distance from the hustings. If there was a triumph of principle in the decision of the House, its lustre was somewhat dimmed by the rude shouts and unusual gestures which accompanied it. It would have been better if the simple hearty cheers, which are the time-honoured exponents of the feelings of the House of Commons in bulk, had alone greeted Mr. Milner Gibson when, with an air perhaps a little too jaunty, inasmuch as it betrayed a slight sense of fright at what he had done, he assumed the right-hand place which has so long been occupied on the declaration of great divisions by Mr. Hayter, now so crestfallen; and many a member who was bawling himself into unseemly hoarseness might have accepted a rebuke from the painful repose of Mr. Bright's countenance at that eventful moment, when an act was being performed that deposed one who had been long a petted, and perhaps an honoured, idol of that assembly, and which was to lead to an avatar of Derbyism, which is to lead God knows where.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following report of the Parliamentary proceedings on Friday week, which appeared in the Saturday's edition of this Journal last week, is reproduced on account of the deep interest taken in the debate on the Conspiracy Bill, and also on account of the important consequence—the break-up of Lord Palmerston's Government—resulting from the division on Mr. Gibson's amendment.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

THE BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY LAW.—The LORD CHANCELLOR, in answer to Lord Brougham, stated that a bill for the amendment of the bankruptcy law would shortly be introduced.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS BY THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—Viscount DUNGANNO called the attention of Ministers to the unsafe and unseaworthy character of ships selected for the conveyance of troops to India by Suez to Aden. The noble Viscount especially referred to the condition of the *Alma* and the *Aymedah*, sent to convey a detachment of the 69th Regiment to India.—Lord PANMURE said, before the troops embarked an accident occurred to the machinery of the *Alma* which rendered it impossible for that vessel to proceed; the troops were put on board a frigate, one of the East India Company's Navy. She sprung a leak and was obliged to return. Human foresight could not prevent either of the casualties. There had not been a single life lost during the whole transport of the troops to India.—The Earl of HARDWICKE was of opinion that a system of transport conveyance in connection with the Royal Navy should be adopted.—After a few words from the Earl of CARNARVON and Lord PANMURE the subject dropped.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH moved for Mr. Chapman's report on the state of education in Behar, with the object of ascertaining how the Government plan of education had affected the minds of the natives of that part of India.—Earl GRANVILLE briefly remarked upon the subject, and intimated that he had no objection to the production of the report.—The motion was agreed to, and the report laid on the table.

THE HAVELOCK ANNUITIES BILL was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.—Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice that he would, on Monday next, present a petition with respect to a breach of privilege charged against Mr. Isaac Butt, a member of the House, and move for a Committee to inquire into the subject.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE.—In answer to Mr. Ewart, Lord PALMERSTON said it was the intention of the Government to institute a department of Justice, for the purpose of supervising Acts of Parliament.

CONSPIRACY TO MURDER.

Lord PALMERSTON, in moving the second reading of the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, took occasion to protest against the measure being interpreted as intended for aliens only, when it equally applied to her Maestys subjects. It had been said that the Government should have answered the despatch of Count Walewski, but Lord Clarendon had fully explained the views of the British Government to Count Persigny personally, and there was, therefore, no necessity to answer it in writing; while, on the other hand, it was not necessary to explain to a foreign Government what was passing in the mind of the British Government, as to the communication they should make to Parliament with reference to an internal improvement. The bill was, in fact, merely an assimilation of the law of Ireland and England; and he trusted that the House, having given leave for its introduction, would continue to support it.

Mr. M. GIBSON moved as an amendment, "That this House hears with much concern that it is alleged that recent attempts upon the life of the Emperor of France have been devised in England, and expresses its detestation of such guilty enterprises; that this House is ready at all times to assist in remedying any defects in the criminal law which after due investigation, are proved to exist, yet it cannot but regret that her Majesty's Government, previously to inviting the House to amend the law of conspiracy at the present time, has not felt it to be their duty to make some reply to the important despatch received from the French Government, dated Paris, Jan. 22, 1858, and which has been laid before Parliament." The right hon. member explained the reasons why he had adopted that modified course. It would, if agreed to, be an expression of opinion on an important point, and it would still leave the main question for consideration. He contended that the existing law was sufficient; but that, if it were defective, the House would have come in a better frame of mind to the consideration of a remedy, if the Government had given a proper and dignified answer to the despatch of Count Walewski. Lord Palmerston had on many occasions offered friendly advice to foreign Powers; but had any of them changed their laws in consequence? Had the King of Naples allowed the noble Lord's despatch to remain unanswered?

Mr. BAINES said, the law with respect to conspiracy to murder being defective, it was the duty of the Government to amend it. The effect would be to make the law similar in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and would be an effective against persons at home guilty of the crime in question as it would be as regarded foreigners.

Mr. WALPOLE did not think the reply of the right hon. gentleman met the case so ably put to the House by the right hon. member for Ashton. The right hon. gentleman said he would give his support to the bill, but he thought it was necessary, before they proceeded further with it, that they should put on record that which would vindicate the honour of England against the aspersions cast upon it in the despatch of Count Walewski.

Sir G. GREY contended that the passage in the despatch which had been so construed by the right hon. gentleman did not apply to the people of England, but to those refugees who had abused the asylum which this country afforded them. He hoped the House would pass the bill, because their doing so would place this country on a better footing with foreign Powers, and be a complete answer to the despatch of the French Government.

Mr. M'MAHON thought the present law was fully adequate to meet the offences of the bill brought in to constitute a felony.

Mr. BYNG considered that the law in its present state was amply sufficient to meet the cases of conspiracy by foreign refugees, and he should for this, among other reasons, vote against the second reading, and in favour of the amendment.

Mr. SPOONER considered the bill a good, a just, and a necessary measure.

Mr. BENTINCK supported the bill as one which was required to amend our criminal law, and which ought not to be rejected because a foreign Government might be interested in the result.

Sir R. PEEL opposed the bill, for which no reason whatever had been assigned by the noble Lord, which was opposed to the declaration of all the high legal authorities, who said the existing law was sufficient, and which he agreed with Lord John Russell in thinking would inflict shame and humiliation on this country if it passed. It could not be doubted that this measure was forced on the House at the dictation of the French Government; and Lord Palmerston, in yielding to dictation, had fallen from the high ground of English independence which he took in 1850. He should give the bill his most pertinacious resistance.

Mr. HENLEY said, that as the amendment was perfectly true, he found it quite impossible to vote against it.

The LORD ADVOCATE opposed the amendment, on the ground that it was not an amendment of the Bill, and that it was intended by a side wind to get rid of a measure which had already received the sanction of a large majority of the House.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in supporting the amendment, said the Lord Advocate's speech was inconsistent. According to him, the amendment would be fatal to the bill; and, secondly, it had nothing to do with the bill, and that any hon. members might vote both for the bill and the amendment.

The right hon. gentleman contended that the despatch of Count Walewski should have been answered, and answered at the time; but it appeared from the speech of the right hon. gentleman the Home Secretary that when the bill was read a second time the despatch would be answered. In fact, it appeared that the bill was to be the answer to the despatch.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that this measure was presented to the Government by him before he knew of Count Walewski's despatch, and its simple object was to place foreigners in the same position in this country as British natural-born subjects.

Mr. DISRAELI differed entirely from the proposition laid down by the hon. and learned gentleman, that those who voted for the introduction of the bill were bound in consistency to support the second reading. He considered the question now was, as between the House of Commons and the Government, for its neglect in not answering the despatch of Count Walewski.

Lord PALMERSTON replied with much warmth and with considerable asperity of language.

The House then divided—

For the amendment	234
Against it	215
Majority against Government	—19

Before the numbers were announced the greatest excitement prevailed in the House. The tellers as they entered were eagerly questioned as to the result by the members they had to pass, and the most intense anxiety was observable on both sides of the table. When Mr. Gibson took the announcement-paper in his hand the fact became known that Ministers were beaten, and loud and reiterated cheers arose from the majority. On the announcement of the numbers the cheering was again and again repeated, accompanied, with what is not usual in the House, by waving of hats by several hon. members. On silence being restored, The amendment of Mr. M. Gibson was put to the House and agreed to.

CHELSEA NEW BRIDGE.—Sir J. SHELLY moved for leave to introduce a bill to repeal so much of the Act of the 9th and 10th years of Victoria, chapter 39, as authorised a toll to be taken for foot passengers on the bridge now erected across the Thames pursuant to such Act; but, seeing the impossibility of proceeding with the discussion at that late hour, he postponed his motion.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

Earl GRANVILLE said: I rise, my Lords, to make an announcement to the House of which you are already probably aware. It is that, in consequence of what occurred in another place, her Majesty's Ministers thought they had no other alternative left to them but most respectfully to tender their resignations to her Majesty. Her Majesty was most graciously pleased to accept those resignations, and I understand from a communication from a noble Earl not now in his place (Lord Derby) that he has undertaken a commission to form a Government. I know also that the noble Earl thinks there should be an adjournment of the House until the necessary arrangements take place. He will be glad, I understand, that an adjournment should take place until Friday; but the Lord Chancellor says that, for the convenience of suitors, the House will meet to-morrow for judicial business. But you will agree with me that we should abstain from all other public business until the noble Earl is in his place, as we merely are holding our offices until the necessary arrangements are made.

The Earl of MALMESBURY, after alluding to the calm and temperate manner in which great party questions were discussed in that House, announced that the Earl of Derby was at that moment employed in discharging the duty which had been intrusted to him by her Majesty. The noble Earl only desired that there might be an adjournment of the House until Friday.

LEGAL POSITION OF ALIENS IN ENGLAND.—Lord CAMPBELL, referring to a statement made in the House of Commons by the Attorney-General with respect to the state of the law in reference to aliens, said that it had astonished and distressed him. It was a misapprehension—he would not say a misstatement—of the law of England; and it was of the last importance that it should be immediately corrected. There was no distinction whatever in the eye of the law between natural-born subjects and aliens. While foreigners were here they were under the protection of English law; they were bound to obey the law; and they were liable for any infraction of it, in the same way as if they had been born here. If a foreigner committed a crime in a foreign land, and came here, they could not punish him here; but a foreigner was amenable to British law for any crime he committed here. As to the Conspiracy Bill, it did not introduce any new principle; and he would give his support to any Government that proceeded with that bill.—The Lord CHANCELLOR said he had no doubt whatever that the Attorney-General had been misinformed in the remarks attributed to him. It was very important that it should not be understood that in this country there was one law for Englishmen and another for aliens.—Lord LYNDHURST, who was very imperfectly heard in the gallery, was understood to concur in opinion with Lord Campbell and the Lord Chancellor.—Lord BROUGHAM said there could be no doubt whatever that an alien in this country was just as amenable to the law as a natural-born subject.—Lord WENSLEYDALE and Lord ST. LEONARDS concurred in the same view. The HAVELOCK ANNUITIES BILL was read a third time and passed. Their Lordships adjourned until Friday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.—Mr. ROEBUCK presented a petition complaining that the member for Youghal, Mr. I. Butt, had corruptly received money to advocate the cause of an Indian potentate, Ameri Ali Moord, in that House, as well as before the Government and the East India Court of Directors.—Mr. I. Butt expressed his willingness to meet the allegation on the moment, and under any disadvantages. Certain documentary evidence was still requisite which might not be procurable for a day or two, but he earnestly intreated the House not to postpone for an hour the formal investigation of the charge which had been urged against him, and which he declared himself most anxious to meet.—Considerable discussion ensued of a very confused character, and ultimately a Committee was nominated to undertake an inquiry into the allegations against the hon. member for Youghal.

THE RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

Lord PALMERSTON (who was loudly cheered) laid on the table a despatch from her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris. He then said: I wish to make a statement to the House with regard to the course which her Majesty's Government have thought it their duty to pursue in consequence of the vote to which this House came on Friday night. I think it can scarcely be necessary for me to say that that vote led her Majesty's Government to believe that there was only one course which they could pursue with a due regard to their own honour, and with a due respect to this House. We therefore, on Saturday, humbly tendered to her Majesty the resignation of our offices, which her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept. We, therefore, now hold office only for the purpose of carrying on the business of the country till our successors shall be appointed. Under these circumstances I am sure the House will feel it would be inconvenient that we should continue to meet, and therefore, as is usual on similar occasions, I venture to suggest that the House should adjourn for a few days. I have ascertained from the noble Lord who, I may venture to say, is at present engaged in constructing a Government that it would be convenient that the House should adjourn till Friday. I therefore beg to move that the House at its rising adjourn till Friday.

The motion was agreed to without remark from any quarter.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S LOAN BILL was passed through Committee, upon an appeal from Mr. R. Mangels; and after a brief discussion, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. T. Baring, Mr. V. Smith, Sir H. Willoughby, and other members participated, the House adjourned until Friday.

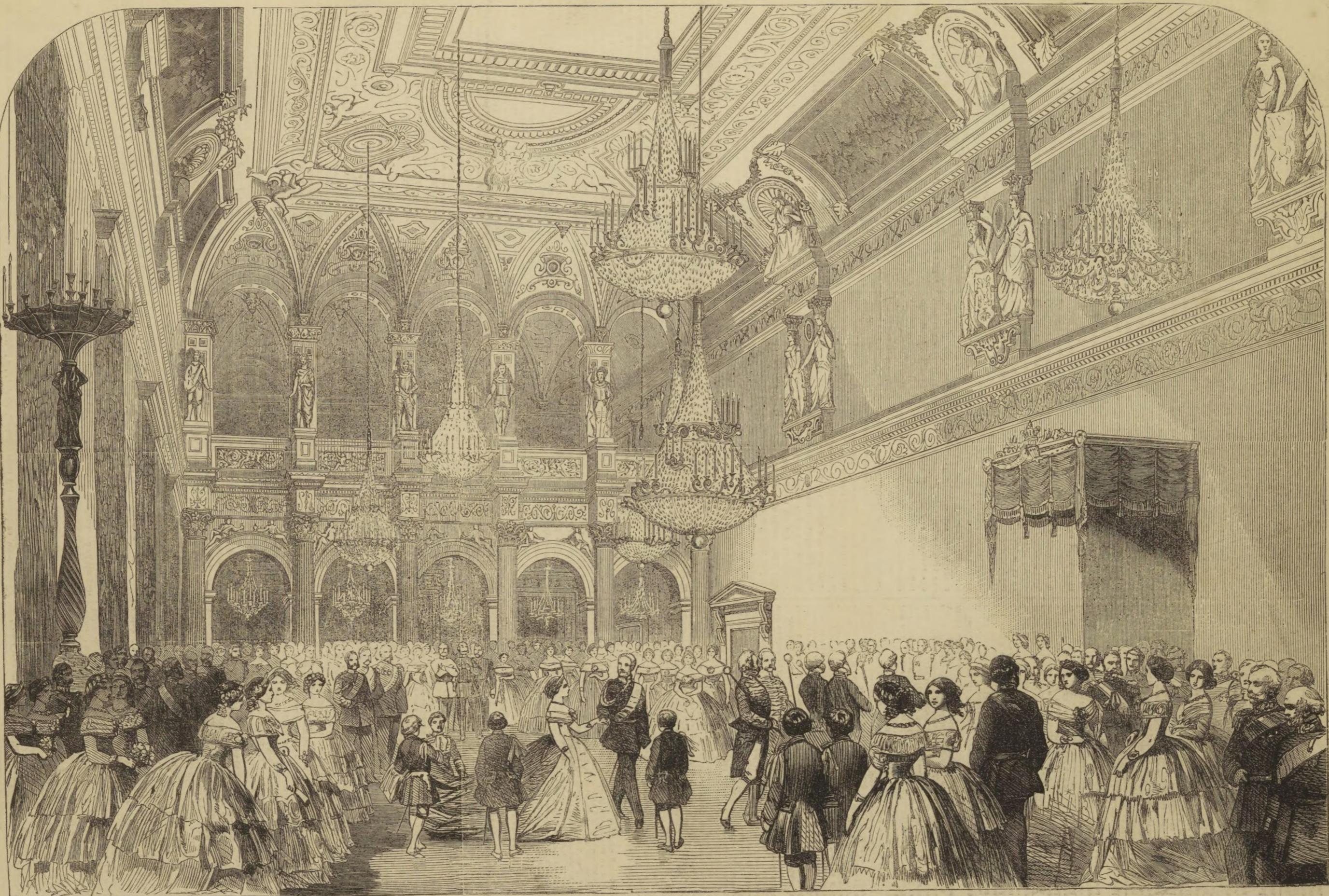
EAST INDIA (TRANSPORT TROOPS) COMMITTEE.—The Committee met on Tuesday.—Sir De Lacy Evans in the chair. Mr. Gundes, senior member of the Council at Bombay, who had lately returned from India by the overland route, stated that he had been several times up the Red Sea, and that he was always the better for the voyage. He met with no difficulty in the transit through Egypt: the desert was healthy. With proper precautions there would be no serious impediment to the sending of troops to the Red Sea. Captain Harris stated that, after an experience of the Red Sea, derived from sixty-eight voyages, he thought that, both on the score of time and expense, the better mode of transit to India would be by the Red Sea, by a steam transport service organised by the Government. In the course of the examination the chairman remarked that the sanitary state of the Red Sea had been established. The Committee adjourned to Friday (yesterday).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.—On Tuesday morning was issued the bill for the better government of India, prepared and brought into the House of Commons by Viscount Palmerston, Mr. Vernon Smith, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The bill consists of fifty-two clauses, and occupies fourteen of the ordinary pages. As its main features were stated in the speech of Lord Palmerston on its introduction to Parliament, we have not thought it necessary to reproduce it in our pages. Its provisions are divided under the following heads:—Transference of the Government in India to her Majesty—President and Council for Affairs of India—Powers of President and Council—Application of Revenue-Accounts—Existing Establishments and Regulations—Actions and Contracts—Saving of Certain Rights of the Company.

MR. ISAAC BUTT'S CASE.—The Select Committee appointed to investigate the charge of committing a breach of privilege which had been preferred against Mr. Butt, as stated in the report of the proceedings of the House of Commons on Monday, held its first sitting on Tuesday. The petitioner, Mr. E. R. Coffey, late Postmaster-General in Scinde, and Secretary to Ameri Ali Mourad Khan, was examined at considerable length. The inquiry into this extraordinary charge was being proceeded with up to the time of our going to press.



THE ROYAL MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES IN BERLIN.—PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESSES BY THE BUTCHERS AND MERCHANTS.—(SEE PAGE 210.)



THE ROYAL MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES IN BERLIN.—POLONAISE BALL IN THE WHITE SALOON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES IN BERLIN.

We this week continue our illustration of the Berlin Festivities with four Engravings of the Public Illumination of the City, engraved and described at pp. 204-205.

The subject of the next scene—the State Procession—at page 208, is thus described:—At the point where the avenue leading from Bellevue enters the high road, between Charlottenburg and Berlin, the cortége found forty postillions and other officials of the postal service in full gala costume and well mounted, blowing lustily a number of appropriate pieces of music. To the left of the postillions were the master butchers, the journeymen butchers, a deputation of the Bürgerschaft, and another of the Kaufmannschaft, all on horseback, each body with its band of mounted musicians; the members themselves of these deputations all in black frock-coats, white neckcloths, and cocked hats, jack-boots, and spurs, and in some cases drawn swords, the marshals of each body being distinguished by silk scarfs from the right shoulder to the left hip. At the approach of the state carriage all the mounted deputations saluted in military fashion, and the trumpeters of all the bands struck up the national hymn of both countries, while the spokesman of the party approached and begged permission for the butchers (whose appearance, by-the-by, by no means betrayed their calling) to present a copy of verses, and for the other mounted deputations to take their places at the head of the cortége. All which being duly accorded, the horsemen all filed past the state carriage and took up the places assigned them, and the procession advanced.

The new Palace which has been built for the Royal pair is engraved at page 217: we believe that only the ground floor of the Sculs, which formerly occupied the site, has been retained in the new edifice.

The second illustration upon the same page shows the reception of the Royal pair.

It was more than a quarter past two o'clock before the state carriage reached the Schloss, where the young couple were received by a guard of honour, a thickly-packed crowd of invited guests, who stood in the courtyards, all the officers of the Court, and the Royal Princes. Here the Prince of Prussia received his daughter-in-law very affectionately, and conducted her up stairs into the Schloss. At the entrance to the Schweizer Saal the Princess was received and welcomed by the Queen and all the Royal Princesses. Her Majesty showed herself most affectionate and kind to her new niece, and conducted her into the interior of the Palace. In the various rooms of the Schloss the young couple received the felicitations of the Knights of the Order of the Black Eagle, the officers of the Royal households, the Adjutants of the King and the Princes, the Generals and Lieutenant-Generals of the Army, the Minister of State, the Privy Councillors, the Presidents of the two Houses of the Diet, &c.

The grand ball was given in the White Saloon in the King's Palace. This Royal hall is, perhaps, nearly forty feet high, with a cornice running round it at a height of about thirty feet, on which caryatids rest at intervals, and support the springing vault that carries the ceiling. At each end of the saloon are galleries, one for the orchestra, on this occasion consisting of 200 picked men from all the cavalry bands of Berlin and Potsdam, and the other forming an agreeable lounge for the guests desirous of remaining spectators only of the assembly below.

The throne had been removed, and under its canopy, which remained, a small carpet was laid to mark the spot where the bridal couple would stand, the Royal Princesses stretching away in a curved line to the left of the Prince, and the Royal Princesses occupying a semi-circle to the right of the Princess: the space not occupied by Royalty left open to the eye the highest nobility of Prussia and the Corps Diplomatique, with their ladies. The space kept open within the circle, marked out by pages stationed at intervals, was, perhaps, no larger than the largest London drawing-room; but the entire space behind the favoured foremost line was filled in with some 15,000 of the flower of the Prussian nation.

After advancing into the saloon, preceded by pages, chamberlains, and the gentlemen of their own household, the Prince and Princess took up their position on the reserved carpet beneath the canopy, and, after permission accorded by the Prince of Prussia to the High Chamberlain, Count Redern, the Prince and Princess opened the ball by advancing and making their obeisances to the Prince, and then to the Princess of Prussia, and subsequently to the company generally while passing round the open circle, preceded by the Chamberlains, &c. After two rounds the Princess was led round by each of her Royal uncles and cousins, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and various other relatives, the assembled company receiving and returning their obeisances as they passed round, the orchestra playing the while a *Fackellanz*, composed by Count Redern, and then the Wedding March from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream." When the Princess had at length "trod a measure" with each of her male relatives of Royal lineage, the Prince went through the same series of evolutions with his female relatives. With this the dance closed, and it had been, in fact, the *Fackellanz* usually performed at this Court on occasion of Royal marriages, with the omission of the tapers, and the substitution of Chamberlains, &c., in the place of the Ministers of State.

THE COURT.

The political reverse which the First Minister of the Crown met with at an early hour on Saturday morning necessitated the Queen to seek fresh advisers, and, after receiving the resignation of Viscount Palmerston and his colleagues, her Majesty sent for the Earl of Derby, who had an audience of the Sovereign before the close of the day which had witnessed the defeat of his political rival.

On Sunday the Court attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Palace—the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiating.

The Earl of Derby has since had daily interviews with her Majesty, and yesterday (Friday) at a Privy Council, at which the resignations of the late Administration were completed, the noble Earl and his colleagues received the seals of office.

The Prince Consort and the younger branches of the Royal family have taken daily exercise during the week.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left London on Friday evening for her residence at Frogmore.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France arrived at Albertgate House on Tuesday morning from Paris.

His Excellency the Prussian Minister and the Countess Bernstorff entertained his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and a select circle at dinner on Monday, at Prussia House.

The Speaker will hold two Levees this season—the first on the evening of Saturday, the 11th of March; and the second on Saturday, the 27th of March—at the right hon. gentleman's residence on Carlton House-terrace.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—*Rectories:* The Rev. J. P. Sill to Wetheringsett, with Brockford, Suffolk. *Vicarages:* The Rev. A. Gatenby to Winstan, Suffolk; Rev. A. H. P. Treman to Ilminster, Somerset. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. F. Young to Trinity Church, Walton, Aylesbury. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. J. W. Lester to St. Luke's, Norwood; Rev. F. H. Williams to Christ Church, Ashton-under-Lyne. *Curacies:* The Rev. C. T. Erskine to Alverthorpe, near Wakefield; Rev. T. B. Hoskin to Stapleton, near Bristol; Rev. J. Raine to All Saints', York; Rev. Mr. Steward to St. Nicholas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Rev. T. Williams to Tréwvalchmai, Anglesea; Rev. G. Taylor to Wyrardisbury, Bucks, and Chaplain Schoolmastership to Strodes' Charity, Egham. *Chaplaincies:* The Rev. E. H. Fothergill to H.M.S. *Ajax*; Rev. F. E. Gutteridge to H.M.S. *Russell*.

THE RELIEF FUND FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE INDIAN MUTINY.—The General Committee of the Fund for the Relief of the Sufferers by the Mutiny in India have issued an interesting report of their doings—too long, however, for our columns. It is a document which attests the great sympathy of the people of this country for their distressed countrymen in India. The report not only speaks of the liberal contributions that have been given, but also of the long hours of diligent attention and active exertion contributed in superintending the collection of the fund and securing its judicious appropriation. When Mr. Alderman Flounis originated the Indian Relief Fund the people of this kingdom had been liberally piled for the Patriotic Fund for the relief of sufferers in the last war, and persons must have been very sanguine who anticipated anything like the large sum that is now reported. It appears from the report that the United Kingdom has already contributed above £322,000, while the English colonies have sent in above £2600; and foreign States have also expressed their sympathy, following the generous example of the Emperor of France and the French Imperial Guard; the sum derived from these sources, to which we have peculiar satisfaction in referring, is above £15,000. These vast sums show the deep feelings of benevolence that pervade the minds, not of Britons and Irishmen alone, but of their sons and daughters in distant colonies, and the heads and people of other Governments.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The political crisis which has come upon the world so unexpectedly is, of course, the theme of all tongues. Lord Palmerston, but the other day lifted into office on the shoulders of the people, who were rejoiced to see a great war intrusted to a vigorous leader—Lord Palmerston, with a name celebrated at home, notorious abroad for his habit of upholding the British flag, right or wrong—this nobleman is suddenly stricken down, amid much popular approbation, on a charge of having neglected to assert the honour of England. And the promoters of the charge, and the tellers at the table, are Messrs. Milner Gibson and Bright, whose anti-national policy during the war rendered them the objects of electoral castigation. Such changes are beyond all imaginations save those of the pantomimist,—

Palmerston, Liberty's champion in need,
Who confronted oppressors with England's broad axis,
And haughtily ordered the despot to read
On its blazon the lesson that lords owe its lieges,—

this is the nobleman who has been accused before the Commons of England, and, by a majority of 19, found guilty, of having truckled to the strongest despot on the Continent, and having taken a leaf out of the book of Continental government. The astonishment which these events have caused among foreign politicians is an extraordinary as the mutation itself.

Had Lord Palmerston, after receiving this stern lesson at the hands of the House of Commons, chosen to "whip," and to demand a vote of confidence, it is not improbable that the representatives of the people, more desirous to mark their sense of a certain shortcoming than to overthrow a Minister and interrupt business, would have intimated by a different division that his Lordship now knew their mind, and might go on again.

But he took the more constitutional course of resigning office, having just completed his two years of Premiership. The Earl of Derby was sent for by his Sovereign, and has formed a Cabinet, in which will be found the names that might be expected, as those of Lord Malmesbury, Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Henley, Mr. Disraeli, and some other names, the adhesion of whose owners to the Cabinet may be regarded as a favourable feature. Lord Ellenborough replaces Mr. Vernon Smith as the ruler of India. The Chancellorship, to everybody's satisfaction, is given to Sir Frederic Thesiger, who will be as popular on the woolsack as elsewhere. The exchange of Sir B. Hall for Lord John Manners is all against public interests, unless Lord John has studied his predecessor's habits, and is prepared to go to work like a man. The great novelist, Sir Bulwer Lytton, is at present designated as the custodian of the fifty colonies. Lord Stanley is understood to have acted filially and nobly, recommending his father to fill up important offices with the best men to be procured, and to postpone his son's natural claim to consideration. There is no denying that the knot of noblemen and gentlemen thus collected possess much ability and character, but the fact that stares them in the face is that if they retain office it must be on sufferance. No "coalition" is necessary to throw them out. The Liberals, merely falling into array under one of their natural leaders, in any question of Conservative against Liberal policy, outnumber their adversaries; nor would a dissolution materially alter the position of things. However, fair play must be given to men who have been forced into office.

The trials of the prisoners accused of being parties to the attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French have commenced, and the "act of accusation" is published. It is hardly to be expected that, under the circumstances, a French tribunal will refuse to be easily convinced of the guilt of those charged before it. Certainly we have no right to expect a French jury to be more particular than an Irish one—an institution which really it may be necessary to modify, for the benefit of the sister island, when questions that have the remotest connection with politics have to be tried. The trials of the two priests for the Galway outrages have been rendered a mockery, as we intimated last week would be the case. In one instance a material witness is out of the way, so that trial stands over; in the other three Papists, refusing to argue with their brother jurors at all, doggedly set themselves against the majority, and the jury had to be dismissed. It scarcely behoves us to expect that, in the excitement now prevalent throughout Europe on the subject of "assassination," every one of the Orsini party will not be convicted on the same principle that has ensured the escape of the Irish priests.

At the moment when the opponents of the Chinese war were gaining their victory over the Minister who commenced it, news came of our complete conquest of Canton, and of our having captured Commissioner Yeh and the Tartar General. These illustrious prisoners will perhaps be sent to England. A letter from Yeh to his master dated from London would tend to convince his Majesty that the barbarians were in earnest.

The Cantillon story would seem, from documents, to bear another version than that put forward by the late Minister, to the satisfaction of reasonable persons. It was said that the legacy to the man who tried to murder the Duke of Wellington had been in part paid; and that when, under the present Emperor, application was made for the balance, it was refused, on the ground that Napoleon I. must have been in a state of temporary insanity to frame a bequest to an assassin. It would now seem, however, that the whole of the legacy was actually paid by Napoleon's executors in the time of the Bourbons—viz. 1826, and that interest was also paid in consideration of the day. Nothing, therefore, remained for the present Emperor to do except that, in passing the closed accounts, he had to write "sanctioned" as regards the mass; and it is rather hard to interpret this, which was about the only thing they could do, into an approbation of his uncle's foolish malignancy.

The British Bank trial pursues its weary way. The prosecution loses Sir F. Thesiger by his promotion, and the Attorney-General, Sir F. Kelly, is in the ranks of the defence. Lord Campbell sits, day after day, apparently as vigorous as the youngest barrister before him. The jury ought to be exempt from any similar service for the rest of their natural lives.

King Otho of Greece, and his kingdom, are not often mentioned with much civility, nor, apart from a sort of idea that the Greek experiment was rather a failure, did the conduct of the Greeks during our struggle with Russia tend to make us regard them with much favour and affection. But justice should be done; and a recent document, showing the progress made by Greece since 1834, proves beyond a doubt that there are the elements of vitality in the queer little kingdom. At the above date the population of Greece was 612,000; it is now 1,042,200. There were then 2,300,000 olive-trees, dear to Minerva. The goddess, looking over her beloved region, may now count 7,400,000, to the discomfiture of her uncle Neptune. But he has his revenge, for, whereas in 1834 he bore upon his billows but 449 Grecian ships, of 52,000 tons, the "catalogue of the ships" now numbers 4339, of 325,000 tons.

A grand fight in Congress is reported by the last American mails, and the details are too richly comic to be abbreviated. It was a general affray, begun, as usual, by the insolence and vulgarity of a slaveholder, who was knocked down by a stalwart abolitionist, when both sides rushed to war. However, they made up the strife at last, and let us hope, liquored "some."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE CHARGE AGAINST M. BARNARD.—On Tuesday the investigation of the charge against M. Simon Barnard for conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor of the French was continued before Mr. Jardine, at Bow-street Police Court. The French police agent, Chevalier François Estien, produced from Paris the dagger found on Pierri, a piece of oilcloth which he had received from Madame Outrequin (the wife of the person to whom Barnard addressed his parcel of pistols), and two cases of pistols. Pierre Ferdinand Outrequin, a commission agent in the silk trade, being called as a witness, deposed that he became acquainted with Barnard accidentally in London, at the Café Suisse, and that Barnard spoke to him about a silk dye he had discovered. He deposed to having received a letter, which, to the best of his knowledge, was in Barnard's handwriting, at the hands of Mr. Thomas Allsop (the Englishman charged as an accomplice); the letter was one introducing Allsop to him. Shortly after Barnard wrote saying he was about to consign to him a pair of pistols, "which he had gannoned Allsop to buy." Allsop said he hoped to get a friend named Pierri to take the pistols. Mr. King, the railway clerk, being called, identified the oilcloth as having covered the parcel sent by Barnard to Paris. The seal of the company was still on the covering. Madame Outrequin, being again sworn, said she knew both Allsop and the other Englishman suspected, Hodge. A gentleman once called about the pistols, who gave his name as "Pierrey, Hotel de France," From the rest of the evidence it appears that the person called Allsop by these witnesses was Orsini, who travelled with a passport granted to the real Thomas Allsop. The person at whose house Orsini had lodged in Paris, being called, deposed that on the day of the attempt Allsop (Orsini) went out with three others about six or seven o'clock, and returned in a cab about nine. He was wounded and bleeding. At about three in the morning he was arrested by the police. At the close of the evidence Mr. Bodkin, who appears for the Crown, applied for a further remand. Mr. Sleight should not oppose the remand. The learned counsel, however, applied for bail in an energetic speech, calling on the magistrate to treat the defendant as if he were an Englishman, and not to be influenced by fear of a foreign Power (Great applause in Court). Mr. Jardine refused the application, and defendant was remanded.

TRIAL OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BRITISH BANK.—The prosecution of the Crown against the defendants in this case, after occupying nine days and a half, came to a turning point on Wednesday, the case for the prosecution then closing, and the opening statements of the defence being begun. On that day Sir Fitzroy Kelly (appointed to the office of Attorney-General in the new Ministry) delivered an able defence of Mr. Stapleton; and Mr. Sergeant Shee addressed the jury for Mr. Alderman Kennedy. On Thursday the jury was addressed by Mr. E. James on the part of Mr. Esdaile; by Mr. Slade, for Mr. Owen; by Mr. Huddleston, for Mr. Humphrey Brown; by Mr. Lawrence, for Mr. McLeod; and by Mr. Seymour, for Mr. Cameron. Evidence was then called for the defence. Mr. Atherton replied on the case for the Crown on Friday. It is expected that the trial will close on Saturday (to-day). During the proceedings Lord Campbell announced that the prosecution would lose the benefit of Sir F. Thesiger's lead, and congratulated the bar on his deserved elevation to the distinguished post of Lord Chancellor. It is reported that the expenses of prosecuting the directors of the Royal British Bank, the whole of which will fall entirely upon the country, will considerably exceed £20,000. Sir F. Thesiger, it is said, got 1000 guineas with his brief, and refreshers of 100 guineas each day—the other counsel for the Crown being treated with corresponding liberality. Sir F. Kelly, the leading counsel for the Hon. Mr. Stapleton, had 500 guineas with his brief, and refreshers of 50 guineas a day; his two juniors had their briefs marked with 250 guineas and 100 guineas respectively, and refreshers in proportion.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday the annual meeting of the governors of this charity was held at the hospital—Mr. Labouchere, the treasurer and vice-president in the chair. A tribute of respect was paid to the memory of their late president, Earl Fitzwilliam. Mr. William Cotton, D.C.L., was chosen as the new president. The Bishop of London, Sir Charles Ruge Price, Bart., and Messrs. J. G. Barclay, G. H. Barnett, and G. H. Foster, were chosen vice-presidents. The report stated that 12,577 patients had been admitted during the past year; and that such was the pressure upon the committee for more wards for in-patients that they intend, when the funds will permit, to build a new wing, in addition to the extensive accommodation for out-patients already recently effected. It appears, notwithstanding the increase of its supporters, that the expenditure had exceeded the income by nearly £1200. Thanks were voted to the medical staff, and to several gentlemen who had made valuable contributions to the library.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.—In February, 1852, the experiment was made of opening in London (in Great Ormond-street, Queen-square), a hospital for sick children, the almost unanimous voice of the medical profession bearing witness to the need of such an institution, and to the great benefits which it would be likely to confer on the whole community as well as on the poor. The experiment has stood the test of a six years' trial, and 40,000 infants and children have during this time been admitted as patients, 1500 of whom have been received into the hospital. As facts illustrative of the need of a children's hospital it may be stated that the mortality of children under ten years is only two per cent less than it was fifty years ago; that of 50,000 persons dying annually in London, 21,000 are children under that age; that the hospitals of London are inadequate to afford accommodation for sick children; a special hospital for children is needed, because the proper care of sick children requires special arrangements; and, finally, that though children's hospitals have been established with success in seventeen of the chief cities of Europe, yet, until the opening of the hospital in Ormond-street, there was not one in the United Kingdom. Poverty, sickness, childhood, are the three plagues which the committee have to urge: they would seek in vain for any words more eloquent.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the members and friends of this association was held on Tuesday evening, at Exeter Hall—the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. The attendance was very large. The report, which was read by the secretary, stated that the number of young men admitted into the association during the past year was one hundred. Meetings for conversation and devotion had been held throughout the year; and two special sermons to young men had been preached—one by the Rev. Dr. Weir, and the other by the Rev. W. Brock. Considerable additions have been made to the library, including a valuable donation recently from Mr. Mudie, of New Oxford-street. Satisfactory reports have been received from branch associations in various parts of the provinces; also from France, Holland, Switzerland, Eastern and Western Prussia, and America, in all which countries the work of the association had made progress. Efforts had been made for the liquidation of the building debt, but they had not been as successful as could be wished. The receipts of the year amounted to £2610, the expenditure to £3045. The total debt of the association was now £1500. The chairman and other gentlemen dwelt at length on the beneficial tendency of the association; and it was stated, in illustration of this, that there were eighty branches, comprising 80,000 members, whose influence probably extended to at least 40,000. Several resolutions were proposed and agreed to.

ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening the thirty-first annual festival of this charity was held at the London Tavern, under the auspices of the Hon. G. H. Byng, M.P. About 100 gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner. The customary toasts having been given and duly responded to, the chairman, with much warmth and earnestness of feeling, proposed the toast of the evening, dwelling upon the assistance which was due to an institution seeking to extend its benevolent provisions among those who, after passing years in comparative prosperity, were from misfortune reduced in their old age to abject penury. About four years ago the committee had been enabled to increase the monthly payment of the annuitants, consisting of nineteen men and thirty-six women, to £2 5s. the former and £1 10s. the latter; but since that time, in consequence of the diminution of receipts, the directors had been again compelled to reduce the amount, and likewise to sell out a portion of the funded stock of the charity. There were at the present time no less than sixty candidates in the list for election. The appeal was acknowledged by a subscription amounting to upwards of £750.

REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION.—The second annual meeting of this association was held on Wednesday, at Will's Rooms—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. A deeply-interesting report was read, showing how the cause of the reformation of criminals had progressed during the last year. A passage had been provided for twenty-two men and boys, selected from refuges and reformatories, as emigrants to Canada; five others, through the liberality of a member of the committee, had received a free passage to America and Australia—the same gentleman having also found berths for eight boys in merchant ships. The committee proposed to open a special fund for assisting penitentiaries and similar asylums. Resolutions were passed approving of the report, and pledging the meeting to renewed efforts in the cause of the reformation of criminals by the influence of religion, kind treatment, and industrial training. The following sum was subscribed during the meeting in aid of the special fund on account of the "social evil":—Mr. J. Latouche, £50; Mr. K. Hanbury, M.P., £50; Mr. A. D. Chapman, £10 10s.; Mr. Stephen Cave, £5; Mr. W. J. Maxwell, £5.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 1021 boys and 942 girls, in all 1963 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1593. The deaths registered in London, which in the previous week were 1195, rose last week to 1275. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1164, but, as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, they should be compared with the average, when the latter has been raised in proportion to the increase, a correction which will give 1280.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

The talk of the week relates entirely to the fall of a temple made by the hands of the people, and to the formation of the new Ministry. Lord Campbell has already commenced collecting materials for the life of Lord Chancellor Thesiger; and Sir Charles Barry, rejoicing greatly at the overthrow of his untiring antagonist, Sir Benjamin Hall, has commenced designing new towers, new turrets, and new ornamentation for his new, but now somewhat old, Houses of Parliament. Then we are to have a Ministry, so it is asserted, with three well-known novelists forming part of it—Mr. Disraeli, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, and Mr. Samuel Warren. Nor is this all. Had Lord Stanley accepted a seat in the new Cabinet, he would have supplied the first instance of a father and son sitting in the same Cabinet since the time of the great Lord Burleigh and his celebrated son, Sir Robert Cecil. How strange it would be should Lord Stanley succeed his father as Prime Minister, as Sir Robert Cecil succeeded his father, Lord Burleigh!

The consternation that prevails both in military and civil circles respecting the unhealthy condition of our barracks, in and out of London, will have a great deal to do in retaining our National Gallery on its present site. Many will remember that the gallery was pinched and narrowed for the sake of the barracks at the back. Now, however, that the building and site have both been declared unhealthy for troops, the barracks will travel elsewhere, and the gallery can be enlarged to a size at least commensurate with our present wants. This barrack business has already done much against the removal of the gallery to Kensington. Now it is said that the Royal Academy will move from Trafalgar-square to Kensington.

Young Mr. Sainsbury has made an important discovery in the recent State Paper Office of a bundle of papers and entries relating to Rubens the painter, when in England. Mr. Sainsbury has been digging where Mr. Carpenter delved, and the result of his labours will appear in a volume during the present year. He has found much that is curious respecting Rubens' ceiling at Whitehall.

There is a talk of a '61 Exhibition, and in London, and the scheme—as we have heard it—carries with it a certainty of success. This, however, is not the time to divulge the scheme. When it is a little nearer completion we may tell all.

In living art the talk relates entirely to Mr. Frith's large picture—"The Hill at Epsom on the Derby Day." Some enthusiastic admirers go so far as to assert that the House will adjourn to see it: Lord Derby, we know, is a great admirer of the Blue Ribbon of the Turf. In the year 1781 the House adjourned to attend Vestris' benefit. What was done for a dancer might be done for a painter.

The eighth volume of the new edition of "Walpole's Letters" contains some hitherto unpublished matter of moment. As the volume is not yet "out," our readers will not be displeased with a few passages brief and to the point:

The Prince of Wales dined with Mr. Fox yesterday [4 July, 1782], by previous engagement; they drank royally. Charles went thence to Brooks's; staved till four in the morning; and, it being so early, finished the evening at White's with Lord Weymouth; and the evening and the morning and the next day were the first day. Amen, and so be it.

Charles Fox is languishing at the feet of Mrs. [Ferdita] Robinson. George Selwyn says, "Who should the *Man of the People* live with but with the *Woman of the People*!"

Dame Clivden [Mrs. Clive] is the only heroine amongst us old dowagers. She is so much recovered that she ventures to go out cruising on all the neighbours, and has made a miraculous draught of fishes.

The Prince of Wales dined lately at Gunnersbury. Before they rose from table Lady Clermont said, "I am sure the Duke of Portland is dying for a pinch of snuff," and pushed her box to him across the Princess Amelia, who said to her, "Pray, Madam, where did you learn that breeding? Did the Queen of France teach it to you?"

Lady Clermont, the editor tells us, was often in Paris with her husband, an Irish peer, and was taken much notice of by Marie Antoinette.

But the passage in the new volume, perhaps, of the greatest moment is the following:

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for last month there is a pretended discovery of the name of the unfortunate lady to whose memory Mr. Pope wrote his elegy. The writer of that communication corroborates, too, the circumstance of the sword. But, I believe, he is quite mistaken in both; at least, my Lady Hervey (Mary Lepel), who was acquainted with Pope, and who lived at the time, gave me a very different name, and told me the exit was made in a less dignified manner—by the rope. I have never spread this, from the reasons I have given you in the former part of this letter.

Now, this was addressed to Dr. Joseph Warton on the 9th of December, 1784, and in 1797 Warton inserted the following note in his edition of Pope:—"After many and wide inquiries I have been informed that her name was Wainsbury; and that (which is a singular circumstance) she was as ill-shaped and deformed as our author. Her death was not by a sword, but, what would less bear to be told poetically, she hanged herself." It now appears, and for the first time, that Horace Walpole was Joseph Warton's information; and Molly Lepel, Horace Walpole's. Here is new and important Pope information for our curious contemporaries.

PRIME MINISTERS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN THE PRESENT CENTURY.—The following has been the succession of Prime Ministers in the present century:—William Pitt, 1801-2; Addington, 1802-4; William Pitt, 1804-6; Lord Grenville, 1806-7; Duke of Portland, 1807-9; S. Perceval, 1809-12; Earl of Liverpool, 1812-27; George Canning and Lord Goderich, 1827; Duke of Wellington, 1828-30; Earl Grey's Administration, 1830-34; Viscount Melbourne's (first), 1834; Sir Robert Peel's (first), 1834-35; Viscount Melbourne's (second), 1835-41; Sir Robert Peel's (second), 1841-46; Lord J. Russell's, 1846-52; Earl of Derby's (first), 1852-3; Earl of Aberdeen's, 1853-55; Viscount Palmerston's, 1855-58; Earl of Derby, 1858. The outgoing Ministry has held office just three years. Lord J. Russell retained the reins of power nearly six years, and Sir Robert Peel about five. The last Tory Ministry under Lord Derby was not in office a twelvemonth.

FEES TO WITNESSES AT ASSIZES AND SESSIONS.—The Home Secretary has this week introduced a sweeping change in the amount of fees to be paid to witnesses at assizes and sessions. In the new scale there are only two fees—one of a guinea a day, to be paid to professors in law or medicine giving evidence professionally (but not otherwise); and one of 3s. 6d. a day, which is assumed to be the proper compensation in all other cases. Only second-class railway fare is to be allowed, and, where there is no railway, threepence per mile only. A witness obliged to remain all night in a town to attend a trial will be allowed half-a-crown for his hotel bill. The old scale gave a guinea a day to all witnesses of superior degree, and the lowest rate was 6s. a day.

ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE.—An interesting lecture on "Ancient Manners and Customs" was delivered on Tuesday evening by Mr. G. Harris, barrister. Mr. Harris described the pursuits and mode of life adopted by the ancient Britons and Anglo-Saxons, their occupations and domestic employment. He also entered at some length into the history of the Bards and Druids, and traced the general progress of different inventions and arts, of our laws, and of civilisation in general, in this country, from the earliest period to the Norman conquest. His lecture was illustrated by several diagrams, some of them copied from the Cottonian and Harleian manuscripts, representing the costume and dwellings of the Ancient Britons, Druidical remains of Anglo-Saxon furniture, domestic occupations, convivial entertainments, and mode of interment.

THE TRIAL OF THE REV. MR CONWAY (charged with intimidation and other offences connected with the Mayo election), which commenced in Dublin on Tuesday week, was brought to a conclusion on Saturday. The jury were in consultation for a long time, and at length were compelled to notify the Court that there was no probability of their agreement. Under these circumstances the Lord Chief Justice discharged the jury, and thus this prosecution, ordered by the House of Commons, ended.—The trial of Father Ryan has been postponed, on his own application, until the next term.

MUSIC.

OUR musical entertainments of this week have presented little novelty. At MR. ELLA'S MUSICAL UNION CONCERT on Tuesday evening, the pianist was Madie, Anna Molique, the daughter of the distinguished composer and violin performer. This young lady, who is, we understand, a pupil of Herr Halle, is a highly-accomplished artist. She executed Mendelssohn's "Variations Sérieuses" (a most difficult piece, demanding much musical sentiment as well as great powers of execution) in a manner which delighted the audience. The two great concerted pieces of the evening were Haydn's quartet, No. 71; and Spohr's quintet in G, op. 33; in both of which the leading violin part was sustained by Herr Molique.

HULLAH'S performance of "Elijah" at St. Martin's Hall, on Wednesday evening, presented to the public a *débutante* in the person of Mrs. Street, a soprano, who, though deficient in power, is a sweet and graceful singer. The great air, "Hear ye, Israel," was quite beyond her strength; but in the less arduous portions of the music she acquitted herself much to the satisfaction of the audience. Mr. Santley, the young singer who, of late, has made so favourable an impression on the public, again sustained the part of *Elijah* with much more force and energy than when he performed it before. He has still much to learn in respect to elocution; and he ought especially to get rid of his foreign pronunciation, which he seems to have acquired during his long stay in Italy.

THE VOCAL ASSOCIATION.—A musical society, formed under the direction of Mr. Benedict, has announced that St. James's Hall, the new and splendid edifice in Piccadilly, is to be opened with two great evening performances on the 25th and 27th of March, in aid of the funds of the Middlesex Hospital, under the patronage of the Queen and the Prince Consort. The association are to give six subscription concerts during the season.

MISS KEMBLE, the daughter of the late Mr. J. M. Kemble, and granddaughter of Charles Kemble, who lately made her *début* under the auspices of Mr. Hullah, at St. Martin's Hall, has been singing with success at the Manchester concerts.

THE BUXTON AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY has just given another concert to its subscribers. The programme consisted of two of Beethoven's great works, viz.—Symphony No. 1 in C, and the pianoforte concerto in E flat, Opera 73, together with two overtures and various vocal pieces. The concert was good throughout, the band well together, and their reading correct. The vocal performances were most creditable, and the whole gave great satisfaction to the subscribers, who listened most attentively, and signified their approbation after each movement.

MADAME GASSIER.—The lovers of sweet vocalisation will learn with pleasure that this favourite *prima donna*, after a three months' engagement of almost unexampled success at the Teatro Valle in Rome, is about to return to London for the approaching operatic season.

THE THEATRES, &c.

DRURY LANE.—On Monday a play originally produced at the Standard was transferred to the boards of this theatre, in connection with the engagement of Mr. Anderson, its reputed author. The play is entitled "Clouds and Sunshine"—a drama on which we have already pronounced a favourable opinion.

PRINCESS'.—The tragedy of "Louis XI." by M. Casimir Delavigne, is one of the most important in the répertoire of Mr. Charles Kean, and the character of the wily Monarch one of his most signal successes. To speak truly, it is the greatest historic portrait on the modern stage, and stamps the actor as the greatest artist that, perhaps, we have ever had in the portrayal of individualities. In other respects, too, it is one of the most wonderful performances ever witnessed—in the blending of contrary elements, its perpetual variety, its comic extravagance, its philosophical depth, its political significance, its poetic completeness, and its tragic termination, with the minute finish which gives to every part of the development an equal polish. Whenever Mr. Kean resumes this extraordinary part, the announcement is sure to excite an uncommon sensation with intelligent playgoers. On Wednesday he was in the fulness of his power, and performed with an effect never exceeded. His last act, in which all the ruling passions of the ignoble King are shown to be strong in death, and receive a spectral colouring from the approach of the King of Terrors so terribly depicted, was in particular replete with the most refined and masterly touches. The house was full, and Mr. Kean was twice called for during the evening to receive the ovations of the enthusiastic audience.

MR. OTLEY'S LECTURES ON ART.—On Thursday evening Mr. Otley closed a short course of lectures on the fine arts at the French Gallery, in Pall-mall, with a discourse on the modern schools of painting, including considerations of the present prospects of art. On Monday evening the subject was "Engraving and the Kindred Arts," including Photography, which was treated historically and descriptively, and illustrated by examples of all periods and in all styles, which were so numerous as to cover the walls. The lecturer remarked particularly upon the important use of photography in reproducing works of art for the purpose of study, a successful application of which was seen in the "Art Treasures (Gems)" published by Messrs. Colnaghi. He also gave all credit due to the wonderful progress made in colour-printing, as illustrated in wood subjects by the works of Messrs. Leighton, and in lithography by those of Messrs. Rowley. He concluded by urging the establishment of an institution for the exhibition of engravings and other kindred products as the best and, to a great extent, the only available means of illustrating the history of painting in its various schools and at successive periods.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEV OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 31 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			TEMPERATURE.				WIND.	RAIN.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Amount of Cloud.	9 A.M.	1 P.M.	3 P.M.		
Feb. 17	30.177	37.4	30.7	6	30.0	42.8	41.5	E. ENE.	.76 .0001
" 18	30.143	37.4	23.3	0	30.0	34.8	34.8	E. ENE.	.436 .0001
" 19	30.043	31.8	27.7	0	25.8	34.0	34.0	E. ENE.	.375 .0001
" 20	29.881	33.3	25.0	74	0	28.0	35.8	ESE ESE.	.374 .0001
" 21	29.725	34.5	25.3	84	7	24.4	40.4	E. ENE.	.374 .0001
" 22	29.740	33.9	26.0	75	2	20.1	34.6	E. ENE.	.178 .0001
" 23	29.813	37.9	32.0	74	30.3	41.4	41.4	E. ENE.	.395 .0001

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 21, 1858.

Day.	Barometer at above level of sea, corrected and reduced.	Light.	Temperature.	Adopted Mean.	Dry				Direction of Wind.	Amt. of Cloud.	Rain in inches.
					9 A.M.	1 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.			
Feb. 17	30.177	42.0	37.2	36.3	34.6	33.3	42.0	41.5	N.	6	0.000
" 18	31.210	34.4	32.2	31.6	32.5	30.1	34.2	34.1	E.	0	0.000
" 19	31.140	38.3	2.2	30.1	30.5	30.1	35.8	33.2	ESE.	0	0.000
" 20	29.974	34.9	2.2	32.0	32.0	32.6	36.8	34.4	ESE.	0	0.000
" 21	29.915	37.2	2.2	34.5	34.3	33.2	39.4	37.6	SE.	1	0.000
" 22	29.780	36.7	2.2	33.7	33.1	33.2	39.4	38.6	SE.	0	0.000
" 23	30.103	42.7	37.1	36.9	35.2	33.4	42.5	38.3	E.	0	0.000
Means	30.029	37.6	26.5	33.5	32.3	38.3	36.2				0.000

The range of temperature during the week was 22.5 degrees.

With the exception of the day of the 23rd, which was overcast, the sky has been beautifully clear during the last seven days. Hoar frost covered the ground on every morning of the week, and remained on the ground, in closed situations, throughout the days of the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st. A little hail fell on the morning of the 23rd, and again about noon of the same day. The wind has been blowing freshly from the east & N.E. J. GREEN.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE members of the Jockey Club—four of whom walk out, while four, if not five, walk in—have been far too busy with political regrets and aspirations during the past week to bestow their attentions on The Corner. John Scott once more finds himself trainer to the Premier of England; and John Day may hang up, for a twelvemonth and a day, "the green jacket and orange cap" of his noble master, the ex-Premier, on the nearest Hampshire willow. The happy ones will, however, have nearly a month to "settle in" before the racing season begins in earnest at Northampton. Next week we have Henley-on-Arden Steeplechases, on Monday; the Liverpool Spring Meeting, on Tuesday and Wednesday, on the latter of which days the Grand National will celebrate its twentieth anniversary; and Ludlow Spring succeeds, on Thursday. Snap proved by her running with Dutchman's Daughter at Derby, on 5 lb. worse terms, that she did not snap her Nottingham race by jumping off at score; and Madame Moet again proved that her trial could not be high enough. This mare is the first of Kingston's stock that has run; and the same fate befell the young Newminster and the two Daniel O'Rourke, who were stripped at one or other of these three meetings for the first time. Windhounds has thus had its own way in the two-year-old races, but his stock have failed so far to run on, and are generally, like himself, not of a very racing stamp. Old Birdcatcher, our turf patriarch of the Whalebone line, has suddenly retired for the season, from illness; and, as he is rising twenty-six, it seems doubtful whether he will reappear. His stock include one Derby, one Oaks, and three St. Leger winners, and some 180 others; added to which, he is the grandsire of Stockwell and Rataplan, the former of whom seems likely to be in very great vogue. Racehorse-owners are beginning to look more to substance and bone than they did, and tiring of the smart Dutchman "weeds" which have been so rife of late. It is rumoured that Mr. Stanhope Hawke has refused 3000 guineas for Brother to Marchioness from Mr. Padwick; but we are somewhat sceptical. Mr. Kirby, of York, died last Sunday, in his 88th year.

Mr. Cooke resigns the mastership of what Mr. Warde called "the cold, heavy, cheerless" Craven country at the end of the season. After the chops and changes they have had there for years past, they may well think with regret of the Villebois and Ben Foote days. Mr. F. Bellew has also given up the Tiverton country; and it is said



STEAM-LAUNCH BUILT FOR DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPLORATION OF THE ZAMBESI RIVER.

notice. The hull and boiler are built of "steel plates," or the patent homogeneous metal, manufactured by Messrs Shorridge, Howell, and Jessop, of Sheffield, being the first instance in which it has been used for the purpose. From the extreme tenacity of its fibre equal strength is obtained from homogeneous plates of half the thickness of ordinary iron plates, and the whole vessel rendered much lighter, a most important matter where a small draught of water is required. The launch is seventy-five feet long, eight feet broad, and three feet deep; and is in form simply a large flat bottomed canoe, each end having a great rise like those craft, which, from their hardiness in turning or putting ashore if necessary, are the best adapted for shallow river navigation. The hull is divided into three sections, each complete and watertight in itself, the centre section containing the boiler and machinery, which is a horizontal high-pressure engine, of twelve-horse power, the piston-rod working directly on to the paddle-crank, similar to the arrangement of a locomotive engine. The different parts are connected by a plan patented by Mr. Macgregor Laird some years ago. At the bottom of each end of the centre section are projecting ledges with holes in them. These ledges or arms extend under the adjoining sections, and the holes receive small pins fitted in the lower part of the other sections. The upper portions of the transverse plates, forming the watertight ends of each section, are also bolted to each other, and the whole vessel is thus compactly tied together. There is a flat keel and broad external-stringer plates, of greater thickness than the other portions of the hull, running the full length of each section, thus giving great

additional lateral strength to the vessel. To her after end is attached a framework of iron rods, on which the rudder is hung. The rudder hangs lower than the bottom of the vessel, for her draught is so light (about fourteen inches) that otherwise it would not have sufficient power in directing her course. The fore and after sections are fitted up for the accommodation of those employed in the expedition.

The depth of the hull is so small that, of course, the usual sleeping-berths are out of the question, but the most has been made of the limited room; and each end of the vessel will be covered in with awnings, so that it will be something like living in a tent, with the additional advantage of always having a dry floor. There will be seats below the level of the deck, like those in the sternsheets of a river barge, with "bunks," or slide-lockers, above them, for stowing provisions and stores.

The building of the launch and making of the engine were commenced 4th January, and the engine was tried on the 6th February, an instance of expedition that could only be accomplished by the vessel, engine, and boilers all being made at one establishment.

The three sections of the launch were then lowered into the water by a crane and put together while afloat.

Two trials have since been made of the launch in the River Mersey, and the result was most satisfactory, the engine making seventy to eighty revolutions with 50 lb. steam, and the vessel attaining a speed of nine miles an hour on a draught of water of about thirteen inches.

The model of the launch is the same form as that patented by Mr.

Laird, and on which he has built so many vessels for the Hon. East India Company for navigating the rivers of India—viz., both ends alike, with a curved keel, not having what is technically called dead wood or gripe, but composed of curves, which form enables the vessel to turn quickly, and to be more easily got off shoals in case of getting aground.

The vessel to take out Dr. Livingstone is to call at Birkenhead in a few days to take on board the launch and proceed to Africa.

Launches of this kind are likely to be extensively used for exploring and surveying purposes, as they can be so easily carried on board surveying-ships.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

THE Conservative Land Society having purchased the beautiful estate of Woodbury Park, at Tunbridge Wells, the directors, following their usual practice on the allotment of an estate, set apart a site for the



NEW CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

erection of a church. As the want of church accommodation in this favourite and still-growing watering-place was much felt, a local committee gladly availed themselves of the proffered site, with the addition of one for a parsonage, as a free gift from the society. Principally through the exertions of the Rev. E. Hoare, Incumbent of Trinity Church (brother to the London banker), a fund was provided, and the foundation-stone of St. John's-on-the-Lew laid in June last. The sacred edifice was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury last month.

Mr. A. Gough, of London, was the architect, whose elegant design will be seen in our Illustration. The building is cruciform, consisting of nave, transepts, and chancel, of brick and stone. The length is 82, width of nave 23.6, and across the transepts 48 feet. The height of the spire above the tower is 86 feet to the top of the vane. Externally the chief features are the windows, especially over the western entrance; that one being of circular form, carved with tracery of a plain buoyant character. The roof in the interior is open, of oak-stained timbers. The church will accommodate nearly 500 persons, with capacity for further extension. Money is still required to make up an endowment fund; but under the exertions of Mr. Hoare this, it is believed, will not be long wanting.

The Conservative Land Society, in their desire to minister to the spiritual wants as well as otherwise to improve the localities in which they purchase properties, have set apart church sites at St. Margaret's, Richmond, Reading, Forest-hill, and Maidstone, in addition to the one mentioned. The new church at Tunbridge Wells is the first monument of their liberality in this respect.



THE RAPHAEL PLATEAU PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS ROYAL; MANUFACTURED AT THE ROYAL PORCELAIN WORKS, WORCESTER.

TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1858.

WASHINGTON, the official and political capital of the United States, is beautifully situated on the Potomac, a wide but not deep river, at a distance of upwards of 250 miles from the ocean. It is 226 miles from New York, 136 from Philadelphia, and 40 from Baltimore; and contains a population of upwards of 60,000 souls, of whom 8000 are free blacks, and 2000 slaves. The city is laid out into wide streets and avenues—wider than Portland-place in London, or Sackville-street in Dublin. The avenues, as the principal thoroughfares are called, radiate from the Capitol, or Palace of the Legislature, as their centre; and are named after the fifteen original States of the Federation—Pennsylvania Avenue, leading direct from the Capitol to the White House, or mansion of the President, is about a mile in length, and of a noble width, but contains few buildings of a magnitude commensurate with its own stately proportions. The houses on each side are for the most part of third-rate size and construction, and, in consequence of the spaciousness of the roadway, look even meaner and smaller than they are. Washington, with a somewhat unsavoury addition, which it would offend polite ears to repeat, was called by a late celebrated senator the “city of magnificent distances,” and well justifies the title. On every side the distances stretch out in apparently interminable lines, suggesting to the stranger who walks through the city at night, when the gas lamps show their fairy radiance at long intervals, a population of at least a million of souls. But at daylight this illusion vanishes. The marks of good intention and noble design are everywhere apparent; but those of fulfilment are nowhere to be found. All is inchoate, straggling, confused, heterogeneous, and incomplete. In the same street are to be found a splendid marble edifice of a magnitude such as would make it the ornament of any capital in the world; while opposite and on each side of it are low brick houses, crazy wooden sheds, and filthy pigsties, suggestive of the Milesian element in the population: such a street is F street, in which the Patent Office is situated, and such streets are H and I streets, where many of the Diplomatic Corps and the fashion of Washington have taken up their residence. And here it may be mentioned that the founders of the city seem to have exhausted their inventive ingenuity when they named the principal streets after the States of the Union. Having taxed their imagination to this extent, or having no imagination at all, they resorted to the letters of the alphabet as a mode of nomenclature. When they had exhausted these—an easy matter in a growing city—they brought arithmetic to the rescue of their poverty, as was done in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities. Thus, in receiving cards and returning visits, the stranger may not unfrequently find that he has been called upon by Mr. Jones, of No. 99, Ninety-ninth-street; or must visit Mr. Brown, at No. 3, Third-street; or Mr. Smith, at No. 22, Twenty-second-street. The system has its advantages, no doubt, but is somewhat stiff and mathematical, and ignores a very cheap but very effective mode of rendering honour to the great men of the country, living or dead—the giving of their names to the public thoroughfares. If Washington gave his name to the city, why should not the names of other great men be given to its streets?

Besides its noble Capitol, with its towering dome, Washington possesses many elegant public buildings, such as the White House, or Executive Mansion; the Treasury Buildings, the Patent Office, and the Post Office. Were these edifices, which are mostly of white marble, concentrated, as they might and ought to have been, in the great artery of Pennsylvania Avenue, instead of being scattered over various portions of the city, Washington might have possessed at least one street to rival or surpass the Rue de Rivoli in Paris. But the opportunity has been lost, and can never again recur. Still, it is impossible not to believe that Washington will yet become the most splendid city on this continent. It has all the elements of beauty as well as of greatness, both in itself and its immediate environs; and when it becomes as populous as New York, which it is likely to be in less than fifty years, the inferior buildings that line its spacious streets will disappear, and its “magnificent distances” will be adorned with an architecture worthy of the capital of fifty, or perhaps of a hundred, young and vigorous Republics.

The site of Washington was chosen by George Washington himself, who laid the cornerstone of the Capitol on the 18th of September, 1793. At that time, and for some years afterwards, the sittings of the Legislature were held in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. The city stands in the district of Columbia, in territory ceded for the purpose by the Commonwealth of Virginia and Maryland, and covers an area of sixty square miles. Originally its measure was one hundred square miles; but, in 1846, forty square miles were restored to the Commonwealth. The design as well as the location of the city is due to the genius of General Washington, under whose directions the plans were executed by Major L'Enfant. The limits extend from north-west to south-east about four miles and a half, and from east to south-west about two miles and a half. The circumference of the city is fourteen miles, and the aggregate length of the streets is computed at 199 miles, and of the avenues sixty-five miles; and the average width is from seventy to one hundred and ten feet.

The original Capitol was so much damaged by the British invading force in the unfortunate war of 1814, that in the following year it was found necessary to reconstruct it. In 1828 it was entirely repaired; and in 1851, being found insufficient for the increasing business of the nation, it was determined to add two wings to it, which are at the present time in process of construction, together with a new and lofty dome of iron, from the plans and under the superintendence of Captain Meigs, by whose courtesy I am enabled to send you a Sketch of the building as it will appear when completed, a second Sketch of its present state, with the unfinished dome, and two other Sketches of the dome itself. The Capitol contains the halls, or chambers, of the Senate, and the House of Representatives—the former numbers 64, and the latter about 250, members. It also contains the hall of the Supreme Court, where nine Judges, robed, but not bewigged—and the only functionaries, except those of the Army and Navy, who wear an official costume—sit to administer justice, and to control

and regulate the whole action of the Government, in a manner quite unknown to the Constitution of Great Britain. The Capitol is built of pure white marble, which gleams in the sunshine of this beautiful climate in a manner trying to the eyes of any Englishman accustomed to the murky sombreness of the public monuments of London.

The White House, or President's mansion (of which I inclose you a Sketch from the garden side, looking towards the Potomac and the monument of Washington), is of freestone, painted white in imitation of marble. It is a plain but elegant building, befitting the unpretending dignity of the popular chief magistrate of a country where government is minimized, and where the trappings and paraphernalia of state and office are unknown and uncongenial. Here the President—a man who possesses, during his term of office, a far greater amount of power and patronage than the Sovereign of any State in Europe, except the Emperors of France, Russia, and Austria—transacts, without any unnecessary forms, and with no formality or ceremony at all, the business of his great and growing dominion. Here he receives, at stated days and periods, ladies or gentlemen who choose to call upon him, either for business or pleasure, or from mere curiosity. Here he shakes hands with the courtly and urbane Ambassador of European Powers, or with the veriest “Rowdy” from New York, and “Plug-ugly” from Baltimore, who either have, or fancy they have, business with him—and that, too, without the necessity of a personal introduction. There is no man in the United States who has such a quantity of hand-shaking to get through as the President. Throughout the whole country everybody shakes hands with everybody else, though the ladies are far more chary of the privilege than the ruder sex. If the gentlemen would but shake hands less, and the ladies would shake hands a little more, America would be perfectly delightful to the man of many friends and acquaintances. Perhaps the President, if not a happier, would be a better satisfied, chief magistrate.

Washington has no trade or commerce of its own, and is deserted for nearly half the year. It therefore presents a greater number of the characteristics of a fashionable watering-place than of a capital city. But, as the country increases in wealth and population, Washington will increase with it, and will gradually lose the provincial appearance which it now presents, and assume the completeness to which its position as the seat of the Legislature and of all the departments of Government entitle it. Never was there a place in which office-hunters and place-seekers more assiduously congregate. The ante-chambers of the President are daily thronged with solicitants—with men who think they helped to make the President, and who are consequently of opinion that the President should help to make them. I thought, when presented to Mr. Buchanan, that he seemed relieved to find that I was an Englishman, and had nothing to ask him for—no little place for self, or cousin, or friend, or son, for which to beg his all-powerful patronage. “Gentlemen,” he said, when the crowd was ushered pell-mell into his presence, without the intervention of any Stick (Gold or Silver) in Waiting, “I must take you by the miller's rule—first come first served. Have the goodness to state your business as shortly as possible, as I have much to do and little time to do it in.” And so the crowd passed up, each man shaking hands with the Chief Magistrate, and receiving a polite, and in many instances a cordial, reception. Whether they received anything else, at that or at any future time, or whether they still linger on, feeding upon hopes deferred, which make the heart sick, is best known to themselves; but I saw enough to convince me that it is not an easy thing to be a popular President.

FROM WASHINGTON TO CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19, 1858.

Leaving unvisited until another opportunity the large and flourishing city of Baltimore, I started from Washington for Cincinnati, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, at the early hour of four on a cold morning of January. The rain fell in torrents—in drops larger than fall in England in the heaviest thunderstorms of July or August. The long wide avenues of the capital were silent and deserted; and the few gaslights threw a flickering radiance over the swollen gutters, that rolled along like mimic rivers, to join the neighbouring stream of the Potomac. I had made so many friends at Washington—met so many of the most able, most eloquent, and most influential members of the House of Representatives and of the Senate—been at so many balls, parties, and dinners, and seen so much of the beauty, fashion, elegance, and grace which centre at Washington during the full tide of legislative business—that I left the city with regret. For the first thirty miles of the journey, and until the morning light streamed through the windows of the car, I was but half awake, and had confused visions of Presidents, Ambassadors, Governors, Generals, Colonels, Judges, members of Congress, Secretaries of State, editors of newspapers, beautiful women, and painted savages, tomahawks in hand, and scalps around their shoulders—all mingling and mixing together in saturnian dance, lingering at times to drink my health in bumper of catawba, “the wine of wines;” and then all melting away into empty air, as we stopped at the Relay House, and our engine letting off steam, banished from my hazy memory these dim and blurred recollections of the past.

From Washington to the Relay House the road runs north-east, through a portion of Maryland. At this point, at a distance of nine miles from Baltimore, the rails from Washington and Baltimore unite. The road thence strikes due west, to Harper's Ferry, where it enters the State of Virginia—so named after Queen Elizabeth. In this land of newness, where even such modern antiquity is something to be proud of, the Virginians designate their commonwealth by the pet name of “the old Dominion,” and love to trace their descent from Englishmen of the days of Shakespeare and the Stuarts. At Harper's Ferry the Shenandoah River unites with the Potomac, and the railway crosses the united stream by a fine bridge of nine hundred feet in width, and then runs through a picturesque mountain gorge for several miles, the Potomac foaming and flowing beneath, and steep precipitous rocks rising grandly on each side. From this point to the little city of Cumberland—famous for its productive coal-mines, and situated high amid the ridges of the Alleghany Mountains—the scenery offers a constant succession of beauties and sublimities. The

engineering difficulties that have been surmounted by the projectors and builders of this line are only equalled in Europe by the famous railway from Vienna to Trieste across the Simmering Alps. But with the Austrian line the Baltimore and Ohio Railway may well stand comparison. The passage of the Alleghanies is as noble an exhibition of skill and enterprise as the passage of the Styrian Alps; and the rapid descent of the mountain, within a few miles of Wheeling, 379 miles from Baltimore, is a much greater feat than anything of the kind attempted on any other railway in the United States. I was unfortunate enough to travel over the most sublime portion of the road in the night, and thus to lose the opportunity of describing from personal experience the scenery of the Alleghanies. From six in the morning until dark in the evening we made only 178 miles; and when we reached busy and smoky Cumberland, nestled amid the mountains, the sun was setting in such a blaze of glory as to prompt the desire to end our progress for the day, and wait for his reappearance in the east, ere recommencing our journey. But this was not to be. It was dark night when we reached Altamont, forty-five miles further, and learned from the guide-book, and the not very communicative or urbane conductor of our train, that we were at the culminating point of the line, and at a height of 2626 feet above tide water at Baltimore. From Altamont to Wheeling, on the River Ohio, a distance of 156 miles, the descent is not much less than 2400 feet. The road crosses several rivers;—among others the rapid and rejoicing Youghiogheny; the falls of Snowy Creek; the Cheat River, 310 feet wide; the beautiful Monongahela (that gives its name to some famous but very bad whisky), which is crossed by a viaduct 650 feet long; and the Fish Creek, a tortuous mountain stream, which makes so many twists and windings ere it reaches the Ohio, that the makers of the railway found it necessary to cross it no less than eight times on substantial bridges before they could leave it behind them. As for the tunnels on this road, their name is legion—one of them, the Kingwood Tunnel, being a cut of 4100 feet through the solid rock; and the Welling Tunnel, 1250 feet. But the rapid descent of the line from the lower summit of the Alleghany ridge to Benwood, on the Ohio, four miles from Wheeling, is the most marvellous portion of the journey. The descent is effected by a series of zigzags, first down an inclined plane for several hundred yards; then back again down another inclined plane of equal or greater length; then forward once more on the same principle, then back again; and so on until the base of the mountain is reached—the locomotive and its train literally going down stairs. Should I ever again travel on this line, I will travel by daylight, that I may be able to describe it with more fulness and with more aid from my own senses, and less from the bald, and not always intelligible, account given in the guide-books.

We (i.e. myself and “the Colonel”—a most intelligent fellow-traveller from New York, who had gone with me through all the gaieties of Washington) arrived at the little dirty, dreary, dingy, dull city of Wheeling, in Western Virginia, before daylight on Sunday morning, and found that we could get no further until Monday. Here we were saluted by the first snow of the season, and severally hastened to our beds to snatch the sleep which it is next to impossible to win, or even to woo, in a hot, frowsy, uncomfortable railway car, containing from fifty to sixty people and a demoniacal furnace burning anthracite coal. Without a proper place to stow away one's hat; with no convenience even to repose the head or back, except to the ordinary height of a chair; with a current of cold outer air continually streaming in, and rendered necessary by the sulphurous heat of the furnace; and with the constant slamming of the doors at either end of the car, as the conductor goes in and out, or some weary passenger steps on to the platform to have a smoke, the passenger must, indeed, be “dead beat” who can sleep or even doze in a railway car in America. For these reasons right glad were we to reach Wheeling, and for these reasons we postponed the pleasure of making any more intimate acquaintance with it than sheets and pillows would afford until the hour of noon.

At the hour of noon or thereabouts, refreshed by sleep, by ablution, and by breakfast, we sallied forth to look at the town, and at the Ohio. The town was covered with a dense smoke—for it burns soft coal, and has several large manufactories of nails, screws, and other useful articles of iron—and some of its tall chimneys continue to vomit forth soot even on the day of rest. It is not to be inferred from this that work is done in Wheeling on the Sunday, but only that the fires are not extinguished. Perhaps this is only to save the trouble of rekindling on the Monday, for coal is so plentiful and cheap as to be retailed at one cent and a half (three farthings) a bushel. This cheapness, however, did not prevent mine host at the hotel from putting down in the bill one dollar (four shillings and twopence) for the consumption in our room of less than half a bushel of the commodity, which dollar I paid, after being assured, in answer to a suggestion to that effect which I threw out for mine host's consideration, that it was not a mistake, but the regular charge.

The Ohio River is a yellow and turbid stream, bearing down in its broad and rapid current countless particles of fine yellow sand and clay which it washes daily, nightly, and hourly from its soft rich banks. It is crossed at Wheeling by a fine suspension-bridge erected on the site of one still fierer, which was blown down by a hurricane two years ago. The immediate banks of the river at this point are not steep; but ranges of hills, crowned with wood, rise on each side, within a short distance, to the height of several hundred feet, and suggest, with the sole exception of the ruined castles, the picturesque beauties of the Rhine. But I shall have occasion to speak of the Ohio at another portion of my journey.

There is almost daily steam-boat communication between Wheeling and Cincinnati; but, as the distance by water between the two points, in consequence of the many windings of the river, is about 600 miles, and that by railway only 240, most travellers who are pressed for time choose the latter and more expeditious route. As this was my condition, we (the Colonel and myself) started at eleven o'clock on Monday morning by the rail, and reached the Burnet House, Cincinnati, at ten at night. We found rooms prepared for our reception, fires lighted, supper ready, excellent catawba, and a cordial welcome from Colonel Coleman, the landlord of one of the largest, most noted, and most luxurious hotels in America.

The suspension-bridge at Wheeling divides Western Virginia from the State of Ohio, or the Buckeye State. This name was

given to it in derision, but was afterwards adopted by the people of Ohio, and changed from a phrase of contempt into one of endearment. A citizen of Ohio is a Buckeye. Meeting an Englishman settled in Ohio, who presented to me his three daughters, I inquired if they were English. "No," he replied; "they are Buckeyes." And what, it may be asked, is the meaning of the word? Buckeye is a species of wild chestnut, which grows so plentifully in every part of the State as to be its one pervading and prevailing tree. Its fruit bears a fancied resemblance to the eye of the buck or fawn, and hence its name. Both the leaves and the fruit are poisonous to cattle; but in this respect, like the human creatures who love tobacco, and chew it, they persist in indulging themselves with what is not good for them, to such an extent that the farmers of Ohio detest the tree as a public nuisance, and would be glad if it could be totally extirpated, to make room for some other of greater utility and with fewer demerits. And doubtless the farmers will have their way, sooner or later.

The snow which had fallen during the night had all disappeared before we entered Ohio. The day was mild and genial, and the sun shone brilliantly. The soil as far as Columbus, the capital, a distance of 120 miles, is one deep, rich, soft stratum of disintegrated limestone, so fertile that for forty years, without change of crop, or the use of the smallest particle of manure, it has continued to grow maize, or Indian corn, in such immense quantities that the crops rot upon the earth for want of hands to gather in the harvest. In this month of January many thousands of acres of produce are still unharvested; and the cattle, looking like pygmies amid the lofty stalks of twelve or fourteen feet high, are turned in to feed at their leisure and their pleasure. The land rolls in beautifully-swelling hills, fit for the cultivation of the vine, and already crowned with many noble vineyards. From Columbus to Cincinnati—another ride of 140 miles—the country is of the same rich, fertile, and beautiful character—so beautiful, so rich, so well calculated for the happy sustenance of twenty or thirty millions of the human race, instead of the two millions only who now inhabit and endeavour to cultivate it, as to recall the saying of the Governor of the neighbouring State of Indiana, who declared, with a profanity which drew upon him the rebuke of the clergy, that the Almighty must have been in a good humour when he created Indiana and Ohio. This commonwealth is nearly as large as England, and has natural resources enabling it to feed as large a population as that of the British Isles. It is the favourite resort of the German immigration, and is estimated to number about 500,000 of that people, of whom about one-fourth are Jews.

In my next I hope to send you a full account of the beautiful and hospitable city of Cincinnati—its swine and its wine,—and its rapidly-extending trade, commerce, and manufactures. C. M.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD SUDELEY.

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES HANBURY TRACY, first Baron Sudeley, of Toddington, in the co. of Gloucester, Lord Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire, was the third son of John Hanbury, Esq., of Pont-y-Pool Park, in the county of Monmouth, and was the scion of a family of great antiquity, and repeatedly elected to be representatives of that county in the Imperial Parliament. He was descended maternally from the Hon. Jane Tracy, daughter of Thomas Charles, fifth Lord Vis-

count Tracy, and was married, 29th December, 1793, to his cousin, the Hon. Henrietta Susanna Tracy, only surviving daughter and heiress of Henry, the eighth and last Viscount Tracy, of Rathcoole, by whom he had a numerous family, and died Feb. 10th, 1858, at the age of eighty years. He was the intimate friend of Sir Francis Burdett, and was a model of political consistency. He represented the borough of Tewkesbury in two Parliaments, and was a zealous champion of the Reform Bill of 1831. He was a distinguished patron of the fine arts; and, being an admitted connoisseur in architecture, he was selected by the Government of Lord Melbourne to be chief Commissioner for the choice of plans to be submitted for the erection of the new Houses of Parliament. He was, in 1838, raised to the dignity of Baron Sudeley, of Toddington, in the county of Gloucester; and was appointed to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Montgomery in 1848. The noble Lord, who died on the 10th inst., is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Thomas Charles Hanbury Tracy, present Baron Sudeley, of Toddington.

The following explanation respecting the Sudeley badge is appended to the shield of arms of the Tracy family in "Barke's Peirago":—The Sudeley badge has its origin in very remote antiquity. Before coats of arms were hereditary, badges were carried on the banners of the great chiefs, and were worn by their retainers. The badge of Sudeley is given in the "Herculan Manuscripts" (4632) in the British Museum, compiled between the years 1522 and 1534. In a division entitled "The Bearings of Arms of the Great Nobles of England," at the head stands the dragon and fire-beacon for "the Lord of Sudeley."

The uncle of the deceased peer, and grandfather of the present Lord Sudeley, was lineally descended in the male line from Harold, Lord of Sudeley, and the badge is worn by the Tracy family as lineal descendants of the territorial Barons of Sudeley; whilst the barony of Sudeley, by writ of summons of very ancient although of much later date, is assumed to remain in abeyance.

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THE CONSPIRACY BILL.—Great demonstrations against this bill have been held by several influential constituencies throughout the country, though the result of Mr. Milner Gibson's amendment has put in abeyance many meetings which were to have been held on the subject. At these meetings, whilst the utmost cordiality was expressed towards the French people, and the attempt on Napoleon's life was denounced in the strongest terms, it was energetically declared that there should be no surrender of one iota of the rights and privileges enjoyed at present by refugees on these shores.

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RECEPTION OF THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM BY THE PRINCESSES OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD AT BERLIN.—(SEE PAGE 210.)

THE TRADE OF 1857.

We are now in possession of the first official accounts which have been published of the whole trade of 1857. They do not state the estimated value of the imports, but only the quantities; and several important articles were deficient in 1857, as shown in the following short table:

	IMPORTS IN 1856.	IMPORTS IN 1857.
Cocoa, lbs.	3,162,724	2,777,194
Wheat, qrs.	4,107,941	3,475,234
Flour, cwt.	4,016,853	2,212,163
Cotton, cwt.	9,141,842	8,654,177
Tea, lbs.	66,200,414	64,494,297

Others, on the contrary, were in excess, as—

Coffee, lbs.	56,992,116	58,912,629
Hides, raw, total cwt.	658,156	966,212
Silk, raw, lbs.	7,383,672	12,077,931
Sugar, unrefined, cwt.	7,761,240	8,391,615
Wool, lbs.	113,236,890	127,390,885
Wine, gals.	9,481,880	10,340,094

On the whole, the difference is not great; and though the shipping entered inwards is in excess in 1857, 8,732,180 tons against 8,241,703 tons in 1856, we are inclined to believe that the imports were less in 1857 than in 1856. Contrary to those who regard a falling off in imports as a good sign, it may, we think, have contributed in a slight degree to the commercial convulsion at the end of the year. It showed a deficiency of commodities to meet engagements. The reader would be wrong were he to infer from the comparative scarcity of the articles in the first list that the prices of them would be comparatively high; for less wheat and flour were imported because our own harvests were excellent; and these have more influence over prices than imports of corn from abroad. The articles in the second list, such as hides, which have already fallen fifty per cent, telling of cheaper leather to come, we may expect to fall in price, from the increased importations.

The total value of the exports in 1857 was £122,155,237, against £115,265,948 in 1856—which was a large increase on the exports of 1855. In the last month of 1857 the value of the exports was £7,148,041, against 10,045,226 in December, 1856—a decline of £2,897,185. The decline extends over most articles of export, but is chiefly confined to the United States. To other countries the exports have not fallen off much. In the year the total value of the exports to the States was £19,182,931, and in the last quarter only £2,147,805, or £2,647,928 less than the average of each of the three preceding quarters. Now, the falling off of our exports to the United States is more the consequence of the temporary derangement which has taken place in the internal traffic there than of a decline in purchasing power. There trade is recovering fast. We may conclude, therefore, that such a falling off in our exports as occurred in the last month of the year will not continue, and that in the ensuing months they will fully reach the large proportions of the early months of 1857, or perhaps exceed them. The shipping entered outwards in 1857 was 10,340,339 tons, against 9,662,513 tons in 1856—a very considerable increase, corresponding to the increased value of the exports in the whole year. Notwithstanding the convulsion at the end of the year, the whole trade of 1857 was greater in amount than the trade of any preceding year. It was not equally profitable, as the derangement at the end of the year substantiates; nevertheless it was a year of great enterprise, which, in spite of many disasters, has very much increased the commerce of the world, and has left, after its departure, considerable improvement.

The Customs revenue in the year, which is a test of the well-being of the community, showing what quantities of the articles taxed were consumed, declined from £23,745,566 to £22,619,146, in consequence chiefly of a reduction in the rate of duties. Thus there was an increase in the quantity of unrefined sugar consumed of 107,897 cwt. in 1857, and the amount of the duty collected was £240,467 less than in 1856. So it was with tea: increased consumption, 5,864,200 lbs.; decrease of revenue, £478,194. On these articles lower duties were levied in 1857 than in 1856; in general there was an increase of consumption, though the revenue from customs declined. We notice with much satisfaction that the consumption of coffee, sugar, tea, &c., was greater in December, 1857, than in December, 1856, which indicates that the well-being of the bulk of the people was not seriously affected by the commercial convulsion. We now are, therefore, confirmed in the opinion that this was more an adjustment of accounts between many persons trading on credit than a diminution in the production, consumption, and well-being of society.

Some items of customs revenue deserve especial notice. In 1857, £473,383 were levied on corn and flour, £110,593 on butter, and £48,199 on cheese: together, £632,175 levied on food like that produced at home, every pound of which is raised in price to the consumer something more than the rate of the tax. As this burden falls heavily on the poorer and working classes, and is totally at variance with the principles of Free-trade, it should be removed.

Excisable articles, too, are a test of the well-being of the community, and it used in 1857 40,298,513 bushels of malt, 175,690,557 lbs. of paper, and 24,150,436 gallons of spirits, against 37,970,427 bushels of malt, 172,917,596 lbs. of paper, and 23,300,556 gallons of spirits in 1856, a good proportionate increase both of the latter or paper which, to reverse the common saying, giveth life, and of the spirit which killeth. In the midst of Indian mutinies, Chinese wars, and unpleasant lowerings from the Continent, it is extremely agreeable to have before us these proofs of a continued extension of trade and a continued increase in our wealth and power. If there be at present an interruption to this beneficial course it is only temporary, and the well-directed energies of our industrious people will secure our permanent prosperity and greatness.

JOINT-STOCK BANKING.—A valuable contribution has recently been presented to the public in the shape of a pamphlet by Mr. Knight, the accountant, entitled "The London Joint-Stock Banks—their Progress, Resources, and Constitution." It contains the statistics of the whole of the balance-sheets of each of the London joint-stock banks, arranged in tabular order; and comparative ratios have been worked out by the author, so as to convey at a glance the progress and resources of these establishments. Mr. Knight has also recapitulated the views which he embodied in a statistical paper read by him before the British Association at Liverpool, in 1854, upon the desirability of effecting a change in the law by substituting limited for unlimited liability. The time has now arrived for carrying this into effect, and we trust that when Mr. Headlam's bill goes into Committee it may include in its provisions some of the safeguards suggested in this pamphlet.

Thomas Monk, surgeon, and senior Alderman of the Corporation of Preston, was on Thursday week convicted of forging the will of a freedman named Turner, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. F. E.—Our advice is, communicate the suggested improvement to Messrs. Jaques, the ivory turners, of Hatton-garden. We have neither time, unfortunately, to investigate nor space to enforce its claims to attention.

J. K., Manchester.—Received, and acknowledged by letter.

JOHN GILBERT, Lichfield. The best way of marking the position of the men on blank diagrams is by inscribing their initials "W. K." for White King, "B. Q." Black Queen, &c. L. G.—What problem is meant? "No. 729" has no Bishop which White can take, and is capable of solution in "our, not five, moves."

PETER.—1. You may obtain the *Chess-players' Chronicle* through Mr. Skeet, bookseller, of King William-street, Clerkenwell. 2. Apply to Mr. R. Boden, 21, Thistle-lane, Holborn.

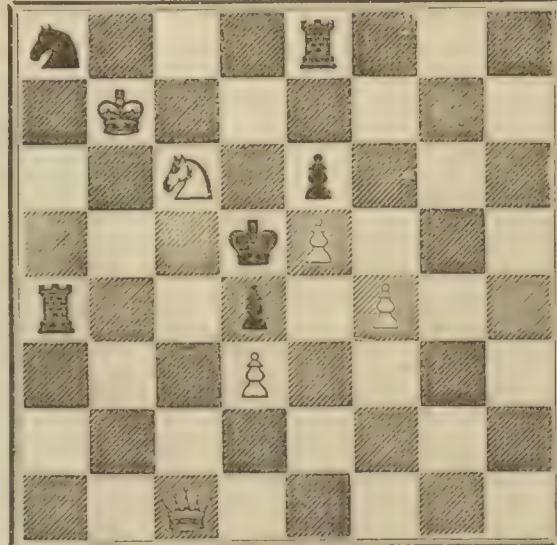
3. Of the position you call "a problem" the less said the better. It will be quite time enough for you to get the solution of *Chess Problems* when you have played the game five years instead of only five months.

J. FINCH.—We received the same solution of Problem No. 729, beginning with 1. P to K 4th from at least fifty correspondents, but have not room to print their initials. (See notices to R. D. R., in the last number.)

* * * Any amateur wishing to play a game of Chess by correspondence may hear of an opponent by addressing Omega, Post-office, Birmingham.

PROBLEM NO. 732
Composed for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS by Mr. S. LOYD, of New York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

MR. STAUNTON gives his Q's Kt to Mr. T. H. WORRALL, the Amateur from Mexico.

(Remove Black's Q Kt from the board.)

(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. S.) WHITE (Mr. W.)
1. P to Q Kt 3rd P to Q B 4th
2. Q B to Q Kt 2nd P to K 3rd
3. P to K 3rd Q Kt to Q B 3rd
4. Kt to K R 3rd K Kt to K B 3rd
5. K B to K 2nd P to K R 3rd
6. Castles K B to Q 3rd
7. P to K B 4th Castles
8. K to R sq K B to Q B 2nd
9. P to K Kt 4th P to Q 4th
10. P to K Kt 5th K Kt to K R 2nd
11. K B to Q 3rd P to K 4th
12. B takes Kt (ch) K takes B
13. P to K B 5th P to Q 5th
14. P to K 4th P to K R 2nd
15. Q to K B 3rd P to K R 4th
16. P to Q 3rd Q B to Q 2nd
17. K R to K B 2nd Kt to K 2nd
(Threatening to frustrate all Black's attack at a blow, by taking the K B Pawn with his Kt, and then playing Q B to Q B 3rd.)
18. Q R to K sq
(This prevents White taking the Pawn, because Black can now take the Knight with Pawn; and, when the Bishop attacks his Queen, move Rook to K 4th, &c.)
19. Q to K 2nd Q to Q B 3rd
20. Q to K 2nd Q to Q 2nd
(Had he ventured to take the K B Pawn

with his Knight, it would have cost him the game, viz.—
19. P takes Kt K takes P
20. P takes Kt P takes R
21. Q takes K R P (ch) Kt to Kt sq
22. P to K Kt 6th P takes K
23. Q takes P (ch) K to R sq
24. Q to K R 6th (ch) K to Kt sq
25. R to K Kt sq (ch) K to Kt sq
26. And Black mates him in three moves.)
20. K to Kt sq K R to K R sq
21. Q R to K B sq Q R to K B sq
22. P to Q B 3rd P takes K B 1'
23. Q B 1' takes Q P Q B 1' takes P
24. Q B to Q R 3rd K to Kt 2nd
25. P takes K B P K to Kt sq
26. P to K Kt 6th Q to Q 4th
27. Q to K 4th Q to K sq
28. B takes Kt Q takes B
29. P to K B 6th Q R to K 3rd
30. Kt to K Kt 5th K R to K R 3rd
31. Kt takes K B P K R takes P (ch)
(best)
32. Q takes R (ch) K to B sq
33. Q to K 7th K to K to K sq
34. Kt to Q 6th (ch) B takes Kt
35. P to K B 7th (ch) K to Q 8th
36. P to K B 8th B takes Q
37. R takes B (ch)
(Had he ventured to take the K B Pawn

And, after a few more moves, Black won the game.

A capital Game in the Match now playing at the St. George's Chess Club between Messrs. BODEN and OWEN.

(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. B.) WHITE (Mr. O.)
1. P to K 4th P to Q Kt 3rd
2. P to K Kt 3rd Q B to Q Kt 2nd
3. K B to K Kt 2nd P to K B 4th
4. Q Kt to Q B 3rd K Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd P to K 4th
6. Kt to K 2nd K B to Q Kt 5th
7. Castles B takes Kt
8. Kt takes B P takes K P
9. Kt takes P B takes Kt
10. P takes B P to K R 3rd
11. P to K B 4th Q Kt to Q B 3rd
12. P takes K P Q Kt takes P
13. K R to K B 5th P to Q 3rd
14. K B to K B 4th
(The attack is well maintained. If White now attempts to win the Rook by playing P to Kt 3rd, the game proceeds thus—
14. P to Kt 3rd P to K 3rd
15. B takes Kt P takes R
16. B takes Kt Q takes B
17. P to K 5th P to Q 5th
18. K R to K B 2nd K R to K B sq
19. P to Q R 5th
(We should have preferred taking the Rook and then playing P to K B sq, but Mr. Boden's move is a very good one.)
14. P to Kt 3rd P to K 3rd
15. B takes Kt P takes R
16. B takes Kt Q takes B
17. P to K 5th P to Q 5th
18. K R to K B 2nd K R to K B sq
19. P to Q R 5th
(The saving move; but for this the capture of the Pawn would have cost him a Bishop.)
20. R to K 7th K to K 7th
21. R to K 7th K to K 7th
22. R to K 7th K to K 7th
23. R to K 7th K to K 7th
24. R to K 7th K to K 7th
25. R to K 7th K to K 7th
26. R to K 7th K to K 7th
27. R to K 7th K to K 7th
28. R to K 7th K to K 7th
29. R to K 7th K to K 7th
30. R to K 7th K to K 7th
31. R to K 7th K to K 7th
32. R to K 7th K to K 7th
33. R to K 7th K to K 7th
34. R to K 7th K to K 7th
35. R to K 7th K to K 7th
36. R to K 7th K to K 7th
37. R to K 7th K to K 7th
38. R to K 7th K to K 7th
39. R to K 7th K to K 7th
40. R to K 7th K to K 7th
41. R to K 7th K to K 7th
42. R to K 7th K to K 7th
(Black had accurately calculated all the consequences before venturing this apparently dangerous step.)
42. R to K 7th K to K 7th
43. R to K 7th K to K 7th
44. K to K R 2nd R to K 7th
(It to Q 7th would have been useless now, because a black could give check with his Rook at K 7th, and then at Q 7th, compelling an exchange of Rooks.)
44. K to K R 2nd R to K 7th
45. P to K R 6th K to Q 3rd
46. R to Q 7th (ch) K to K 4th
(Again, well planned.)
46. R to Q 7th (ch) K to K 4th
47. P to Q R 7th K takes R
48. P to Q R 8th R takes Q
49. B takes R Kt to K B 4th
50. B to K 4th Kt to K J 3rd
51. P to Q 7th K to K J 3rd
52. B to Q 3rd K to B 3rd
53. K to K Kt 2nd Kt to K B 2nd
54. K to K B 2nd Kt to K 4th
55. K to K 3rd K to K 4th
And White struck his flag.

MATCH OF CHESS BETWEEN MR. BODEN AND MR. LOWENTHAL.—In the single-game tourney at Manchester (one of the most injudicious arrangements of the meeting, for what does a single game prove?) it will be remembered that the final couple of opponents were the above-named players, and that Mr. Boden, after obtaining a winning position, permitted his adversary to escape with a drawn battle. Dissatisfied with so indecisive a conclusion, Mr. Boden, we are told, has just challenged the Hungarian to a real testing match of eleven games, to be played, by permission of the committee, at the St. George's Chess Club. As Mr. Lowenthal is no longer fettered by the official duties which prevented his acceptance of a similar *demand* from an English player some year or two back, there is no obstacle to the match, and it will no doubt be commenced forthwith.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Robert Pipon Marett, Esq., has been appointed to the office of Advocate-General of the Island of Jersey, in the room of John Hamm, Esq., appointed Bailiff of that Island.

The King of Sweden has presented a gold medal of merit to Mr. Henry Bradbury, in acknowledgment of his successful application of the art of nature-printing.

During the last four months upwards of 22,000 men have been attested for the cavalry and regiments of the line. This number is exclusive of the Household Brigade of Guards.

On Sunday week a vessel quitted Genoa conveying an Italian colony to America. They will disembark in Mexico, and on the River Tocoluta they will find a town, by the name of "Luisa degli Italiani."

The Welsh mines of the Royal British Bank, which cost the bank £84,000, have been sold within these few days for £6000.

The Honourable William Stuart has been appointed to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro.

A boat's crew of H.M. ship *Wellington*, while on shore at Campbellton, a short time since, dug up a quantity of hemlock, which they mistook for wild celery or parsley. The men who partook of it, eight in number, became very ill, and two of them—the ship's corporal, named Welsh, and a seaman—died on the same day.

Another prince of the Church, Cardinal Louis Gazzoli, died on the 11th inst., after a short illness. The deceased was at the head of the Order of Deacons.

A fancy fair, in aid of the British Charitable Fund, will be held soon after Easter at the British Embassy, by the kind permission and under the immediate patronage of their Excellencies the Earl and Countess Cowley.

There is a general impression that Russia does not intend to establish any new consulates in the parts of Turkey bordering on the Black Sea.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have granted an annuity of £100 a year to the family of the late gallant Lieutenant Salkeld, payable to his father, the Rev. R. Salkeld.

Mr. Alexander Black, the eminent architect, of Edinburgh, died on Friday week, having just completed his sixtieth year.

The Queen has appointed the Rev. F. H. Williams, of Manchester, Perpetual Curate of Christchurch, Ashton-under-Lyne.

On the morning of the 15th Lieut.-General de Plehwe, at Königsberg, had a duel with a Lieutenant of Cuirassiers, named Fachman. The General was killed, the Lieutenant wounded.

The annoyances occasioned by the new passport system introduced by the French Emperor have been very great, and in some cases most distressing.

The Queen has approved of Mr. William Evans Nichols as Consul at Southampton for the Republic of Guatemala.

The brig *John and James*, of Whitby, bound to Boulogne, foundered in the night of the 14th inst. between Boulogne and Calais, having previously touched on the rocks of Cap Blanc Nez. The master, his wife, and four seamen, who got into the boat, were picked up by a vessel, and landed at Boulogne.

The Rev. John Bull, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, Prebendary of York, Vicar of Staverton, Northamptonshire, and late Canon Residentiary of Exeter, died on Sunday morning at his lodgings

THE WAR IN CHINA.



TIGER ISLAND.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

CANTON RIVER.

HARDLY had I closed my last despatch, dated 14th December, when it was my fortune to be engaged in one of the most tragical encounters with the Chinese ever known in these parts.

On the morning of the 14th, at about ten a.m., the second gig of the *Banterer* gun-boat left the vessel with a crew consisting of eleven men and the gunner, accompanied by Lieutenant-Commanding Bedford Pim, myself, and bumboat-man, as interpreter—in all fifteen. The object of the expedition was partly recreation and partly information. We proceeded about a couple of miles up a winding creek, opposite High Island, and brought up near the town of Sai-Lau, 13,000 inhabitants, which the men-of-war's boats had visited previously. Two men were left in charge of the boat; the remainder landed. Nothing

suspicious was observed, and we passed quietly and unmolested into the town. A Celestial told our bumboat-man that further up we should find a Mandarin located, which induced Lieutenant Pim to go in search of him. Upon arriving at the house the bird had flown, leaving behind him papers, books, hats, and arms.

On quitting the house we proceeded straight towards the boat, passing the usual crowd of natives, who did not show any signs of hostility. But, just as we got in sight of the boat, we descried a number of "braves," backed by the populace, pelting the two men left in charge of the boat with brickbats. Lieutenant Pim, with some of his men, charged at this mob, and thereby made good the retreat of all the party to the boat; but no sooner were we in the boat than the enemy kept up a smart fire of jingalls, wounding one man in the leg; they brought a small cannon to bear upon us: the balls whistled

over our heads, others struck the boat, and the brickbats fell like hail; the yells, screams, and gesticulations of the infuriated mob were truly appalling. Our fire must have made some havoc, as the masses were so dense. The creek being both narrow and shallow, paddles were used to propel the boat, the Chinese continuing their attacks from the banks. Our men, however, managed to keep their assailants at bay until they reached a point where a large tree and a group of houses, standing on the bank, afforded our enemies cover: the brickbats from the housetops and



CHINESE WOMAN READING.

jingalls from the beach rained death and destruction upon us. The gunner and two men were shot dead upon the spot, the former sitting next to me. Several also were wounded. Their sharp cries of agony were heartrending, as they received a bullet, or rather jagged slug, and dropped the paddle they were no longer able to hold. At length, losing the means of locomotion, the boat came to a standstill. During the whole of the above trying period Lieutenant Pim was standing on the top of the sternsheets of the boat, encouraging his men, and

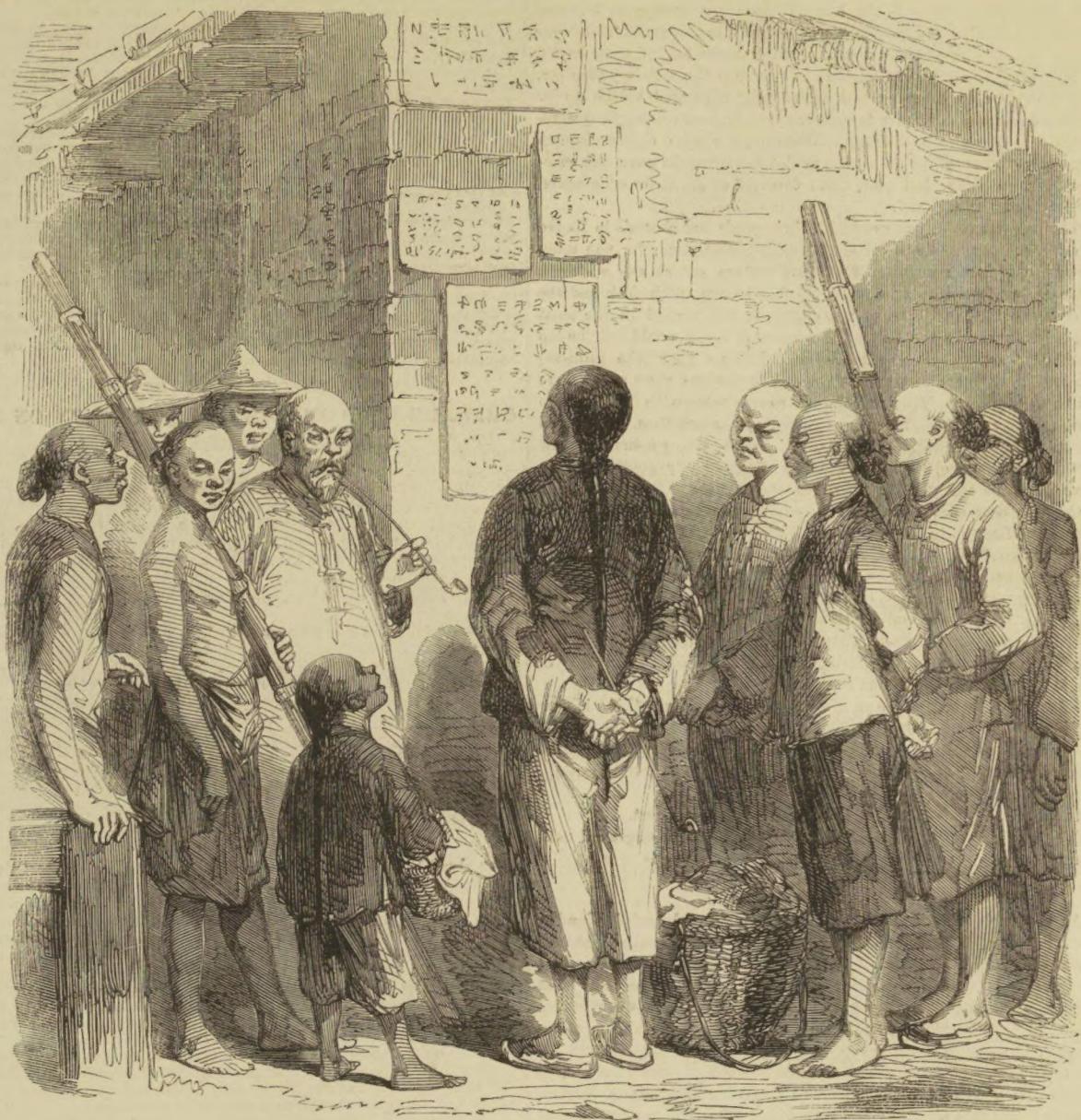


FIRING 10-INCH GUNS AT TY-COCK-TOW FORTS, CANTON RIVER.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

occasionally shooting at the enemy, the ammunition being handed to him by myself: he had been wounded early, but I did not know until afterwards that he had been hit in six places. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the men who were able decided to leave the boat and try to escape an inevitable death (for these "braves" give no quarter) by crossing a paddy-field, at the edge of which they might be seen from the *Nankin*. But Lieut. Pim refused to quit the boat, still standing up: he appeared to lead a charmed life amidst the thick hail of bullets. The interpreter, who had hitherto shown immense pluck, seeing all hopes over, set the example of plunging into the water, and gained the paddy-field; while the boat was soon deserted by all but the dead and Lieut. Pim, who urged me to run. I did so, and from personal experience can assure you that a paddy-field in its most muddy state is not the place any one would select for locomotion. Every step I was up to my knees in mud. I swam two creeks, and in a fainting state arrived at the river side, waving my red sash to the *Nankin* as a signal of distress. I believe I owe my safety when once on shore to my having on a Chinese dress, and being unarmed, for I don't possess a single weapon but a knife. Two more men were killed. I passed the body of one, Pim's coxswain, shot through the back in two places. At last I had the happiness of seeing the *Nankin*'s boats pulling off to our rescue. Lieutenant Pim stuck to the boat to the last, firing away as hard as he could. At length the Chinese put off in their sampans, and he was compelled to retreat, using his last charge of powder to shoot their leader; which caused sufficient confusion to enable our gallant Pim to reach the paddy-field. The decapitation of the corpses took some time, and, thank Heaven! he was enabled to reach one of the *Nankin*'s boats, although closely followed by braves the whole way. Thus, out of a party of fifteen, five were killed, six severely wounded—one since dead. It was very awful, but most picturesque. The *Nankin* received the wounded, and treated us all in the kindest manner. I turned in between blankets, as I was wet through with my aquatic feat and perfectly exhausted, but soon recovered.

The boats of the *Nankin*, with a party of marines, went up the creek and did a little "peppering;" but not a trace of our second gig was found, and only the headless trunk of one man was recovered in the paddy-field. He was immediately buried on High Island. The next morning Captain Stewart, of the *Nankin*, having in the meantime communicated with the Admiral, received his permission to attack *Sai-Lau*; and, admirable arrangements being completed, he proceeded to shell the town, and then landed a party of marines and blue-jackets numbering about 250 men. They met with a most determined resistance, but succeeded in forcing their way into the town. The Mandarin soldiers swarmed—the hills were covered—but a few well-directed shells from the *Nankin* astonished them, and prevented them cutting off our retreat, as was their intention. The blue-jackets then set fire to the place; but a Chinese town is rather difficult to destroy, the houses being well built of splendid grey brick, and the roofs being the only part combustible. However, the smoke rose high in the air, and the "brave army" came safely out of the conflict with only four wounded. The most melancholy part was to see the women, with small feet, trying to walk across the paddy-fields. They seemed to know that our men would not touch them, for they walked right past them. Some unfortunate children, likewise, having lost themselves, were wandering about without parents. The loss on the side of the Chinese must have been great, for they at one time charged us, but were checked by a well-directed volley, and put to flight at the point of the bayonet. It is a mystery to me how they manage to hit with their jingalls, for they always fire from the loin, as you see in the Sketch, and never from the shoulder, as we do. At the end of the creek, where they expected we would land, they had erected a battery of tubs filled with mud,



CHINESE READING PROCLAMATION.

into which they had placed heavy jingalls and brass 12-pounders. However, we disappointed them by landing in an entirely opposite direction. Thus ended the day of the 15th of December. Next morning we went down to Hong-Kong with the wounded. A very comfortable place was arranged for them on deck with poles, from which their cots were suspended, the whole covered with canvas, making quite a cosy room of it. We created quite a sensation in Hong-Kong. The *Banterers* were received on board the *Hercules* hospital-ship, and are now doing well.

The island of Honan, opposite Canton, was peacefully taken posses-

sion of by the allies on the 15th, the anniversary of the destruction of the factories. Howqua's tea-stores have been turned into barracks, and are occupied by the blue-jackets, marines, and French. In my Sketch of the landing you see the style of houses—the marines being in the centre, and the French the last, towards Dutch Folly, which has been destroyed by the Chinese; the *Actæon*, *Coromandel* (Admiral Seymour's tender), *Cruiser*, &c., and gun-boats, being anchored between Honan and Canton, extending from the Shemeen Fort till past Dutch Folly. The factories have been razed to the ground—not a trace of them left: even the gardens have totally dis-



MESS-ROOM AT NORTH WANTONG.

appeared. We were anchored the first night nearly up as far as French Folly, and the next night opposite Shameen Fort. Canton is a large town without steeples or chimneypots, and the silence from the total absence of vehicles is extraordinary. At night the only sound heard is the tomtom from the numerous look-out places (for fires). The people were perfectly unconcerned about our presence, and walked about the place, their hands behind their backs, as if nothing was going to happen: in the river the activity, however, was great, for the sampans had been kindly requested by the senior officers in person to remove to a place of safety, and moving they were, boats of every size and every extraordinary shape: regular houses some were, others filled with rice, whilst others again were the celebrated flower-boats, but now, alas! divested of all their ornaments, both human and material.

The people have all removed with their goods and chattels to Fa-tee Creek, about a mile up the river, to the left of Canton; for you must know that it is a recognised fact that we are not at war with the Chinese, but, as I stated in one of my first letters, with Yeh and the Mandarins. The Chinese, on the contrary, are treated in the most friendly manner by the Fanqui, and many of them would only be too glad to get rid of their tyrants, the Mandarins. They (the Chinese) are beginning to see that we are not the barbarians their rulers have led them to believe. They only require to mix more with foreigners to become a fine nation. They have industry, perseverance, and a wonderful power of imitation, &c.; but, of course, living apart from the world, they are prejudiced, and, being always badly governed, they have the faults and vices attendant on such a state of things.

Our bumboat-men and washerwomen, strange to say, have accompanied the fleet up to Canton, such is their trust in us, for they would lose their heads in no time if caught. The Military Train went up on Christmas-eve: they are all Chinamen, and dressed in black, with a white diagonal band across, on which is their number, in English and Chinese. They wear conical bamboo hats, with "Military Train" written on them in English. They receive seven dollars a month, and the applications to be admitted were without end. Their fear of the Mandarins will keep them faithful to us.

The operations commence on Monday morning. Everything is now ready. Yeh the other day sent an impudent message to the French to state that he had never heard of them, and wanted to know where they came from. The American Minister he did not mind meeting, he said, but it must be outside the walls of Canton.

I must conclude this, as I am just going up to the front.

(The Sketches referred to in the above letter will be engraved next week.)

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

TIGER ISLAND.

As the fleet is at anchor to the north of this celebrated island, a sketch of it will be interesting. It is the most peculiarly-shaped island ever seen. There is a flagstaff at the top, and the amusement of the day is walking up to the summit. The *Imperador* is at anchor, with the Chinese bumboat attached. The hills in the distance belong to first Pagodabar; and we can just see the pagoda from where we are: the sky is cloudless generally during this season, and we shall, perhaps, not have rain for months. At present (the end of November) it is as hot and clear as fine June weather in France, though the nights are chilly and very dewy. A few days ago the wind blew cold, but now it is pleasant enough. But the splendid stars are beautiful, and shine with true tropical brightness.

FIRING 10-INCH GUNS.

We have a little practice now and then against Ty-cock-tow Forts. The firing is beautiful, the range exact. These 10-inch guns are most formidable customers, but do not make such a noise as one would expect. The Cruiser was practising the other day. Every ball told; but these forts are so strong that little effect is produced by the cannon-balls.

MESS-ROOM AT NORTH WANTONG.

The marines are the boys for making themselves comfortable: they have turned this old joss-house into as neat a mess-room as you would wish to see. A sail hangs in graceful folds before the entrance, and, should the wind at night be cold, down it goes, and our friends are as jolly as grigs. Before the house they have placed some cannon balls on pedestals, which is a very good idea. In fact, wherever you go about the fort, you see the same neatness and comfort, though when they came everything was topsy-turvy. Should any unfortunate sub have eaten or drank that which disagrees with him, the hospital is just above him at the back, and he can have his choice of medicines: this is decidedly "number one" arrangement. The good things of this life run about in the shape of sheep, pigs, and fowl.

The banyan-trees on this island are magnificent.

I send you also two Sketches—readings of two kinds—Chinese reading a proclamation, and a Celestial woman reading your own Journal.

CAPTURE OF YEH.

A despatch has been received at the Foreign Office announcing that Canton is completely in our possession, and that on the 5th of January Commissioner Yeh, Teh Kwei, the Governor of the Province, and the Tartar Commander-in-Chief, were made prisoners. Yeh (who was taken in the dress of a coolie) was sent on board the *Inflexible*.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH COMMISSIONER YEH.

On Tuesday were issued, for the information of the Legislature, copies of correspondence between the Earl of Elgin and the Chinese High Commissioner Yeh.

In a note to the Chinese Commissioner, dated Hong-Kong, Dec. 12, 1857, the Earl of Elgin apprises that functionary of the nature of his Lordship's powers as Ambassador Extraordinary, and proceeds to refer in general terms to the various infractions of treaties by the authorities of the province of Kwangtung, stating that these offences had led the Governments of England and France to unite in a determination to seek by vigorous action reparation for past, and security against future, wrongs. "Under these circumstances," continues Lord Elgin, "the undersigned thinks it his duty to state distinctly to the Imperial Commissioner that he cannot assume the responsibility of arresting the progress of hostile operations against Canton until the following demands of the British Government are absolutely and unreservedly conceded:—The complete execution at Canton of all treaty engagements, including the free admission of British subjects to the city; compensation to British subjects and persons entitled to British protection for losses incurred in consequence of the late disturbances. If these moderate demands, and those preferred on behalf of the Emperor of the French by his Imperial Majesty's High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary, be frankly accepted by the Imperial Commissioner Yeh within the period of ten days from this date, the blockade of the river will be raised, and commerce will be permitted to resume its course. But the English forces, in conjunction with the forces of the French, will retain the Island of Honan and the forts on the river as a material guarantee until the terms of a treaty for regulating these and all other questions pending between the Government of Great Britain and that of China shall have been agreed to between the undersigned and a plenipotentiary of rank, appointed by the Emperor of China to negotiate with him, and until the treaty so agreed upon shall have been ratified by their respective Sovereigns. If, on the contrary, the Imperial Commissioner shall meet these demands by a refusal, by silence, or by evasive or dilatory pleas, the undersigned will deem it to be his painful duty to direct the naval and military commanders to prosecute, with renewed vigour, operations against Canton, reserving to himself the right to make, in that case, on behalf of the British Government, such additional demands on the Government of China as the altered condition of affairs may seem, in his eyes, to justify."

Commissioner Yeh replies, on the 14th of December, to the effect that

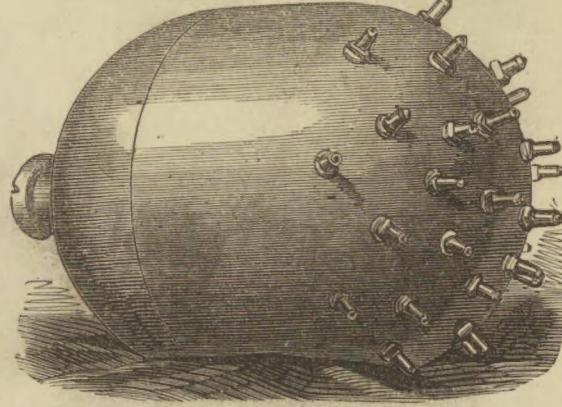
the commercial intercourse of Canton has been conducted on the same principle as the other ports; that the Emperor of China has declared his sacred will that the "treaty of peace, which was to last ten thousand years, with a view to the preservation of a good understanding for evermore," and which regulates the admission of foreigners, shall not be altered in the case of Canton; and that in the affair of the lorchha justice and equity are on the side of the Chinese. "Millions of people were eyewitnesses of these things. At the very commencement every Englishman and every other foreigner with a sense of justice did all that in them lay to dissuade the Consul Parkes from proceeding, but he would not listen." The threatening part of the Plenipotentiary's letter is treated with great subtlety: many courtly compliments are paid to the Earl of Elgin, and a finesse is displayed in word-tenting that would do credit to a European diplomatist of the Talleyrand school.

Lord Elgin acknowledges, from on board the *Furious*, at Whampoa, the Commissioner's communication. His Lordship sees in that document no disposition to accede to the moderate demands of England, and consequently informs the Commissioner that he has called upon the naval and military commanders to prosecute with renewed vigour operations against Canton.

Commissioner Yeh replies with some more diplomatic verbiage, in which, seeming to be very explicit, he evades answering the points pressed upon his consideration by the Earl of Elgin; and here the correspondence terminates.

In a brief note to the Earl of Clarendon the Earl of Elgin observes that the above communication concedes nothing either on the question of indemnity or on that of the right of entrance into the city. "I think it, therefore, better, as the Imperial Commissioner has been formally apprised that the matter is now in the hands of the naval and military authorities, that I should abstain from replying to it."

GRENADE USED IN THE LATE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.



THE above Illustration is from a photograph taken by Mr. Oliver C. Phillips of the grenade in possession of the Birmingham police authorities. This terrible instrument of destruction is hollow, of polished steel, filled with fulminating powder. To form an idea of it is necessary to imagine a cylinder about ten inches long and six in diameter, terminated by two spherical ends. One of these ends is provided with twenty-five ordinary gun-nipples, screwed in, and furnished with caps, the blow on which, in coming in contact with the ground, is destined to explode the interior. The cylinder (generally represented as being pear-shaped) is slightly bronzed on the exterior, probably to deaden the polish and render the object less catching to the eye. The thickness of the cylinder, when the nipples were attached, is about half an inch; the upper part being much thinner, in order that the superior weight of the former may occasion the detonating-caps to strike first upon the ground and explode the machine.

The engineer who made these shells, a highly respectable gentleman, living at Birmingham, has afforded the fullest information he was in possession of respecting the persons who ordered them. He had not the least notion that those from whom he received instructions were refugees, or connected with any political party, but thought the grenades were for some scientific experiments connected with legitimate warfare.

In the indictment against the prisoners (whose trial commenced in Paris on Thursday) the following information respecting the shell found upon Pierre, and its contents, is given:—"It was charged with a pale yellow, fine, crystalline, heavy substance, which has been ascertained to be pure unmixed fulminate of mercury. This substance filled more than two-thirds of the hollow of the shell. The weight of the shell, without the charge, was a kilogramme and a half (between 3 lb. and 4 lb.). After having drawn the charge, and replaced the caps upon the nipples, the experts several times let the shell fall on the ground from a height of fifty centimetres only, and each time one or more of the caps exploded. They afterwards threw it five or six centimetres before them, at the height of a man's waist, and in every instance some caps exploded the moment it fell."

. SIR BERNARD BURKE'S "DICTIONARY OF THE LANDED GENTRY."—This work, now for the first time complete in one very handsome and portly volume, has just been published. The book is as interesting as ever, and in the plan now adopted is of far more ready access and readable compactness than the prior editions. The whole forms a fine and full account of the gentry of these realms—of that class "who," says Sir Bernard in his preface, "possess, though undistinguished by hereditary titles, an undeniable right, from antiquity of race, extent of property, and brilliancy of achievements, to take foremost rank among the lesser nobility of Europe." Here, as in his "Peerage and Baronetage," Sir Bernard Burke evinces a creditable anxiety to seize every opportunity of putting prominently forward accounts of those, and the families of those, who have distinguished themselves in recent Indian warfare. In proof of this, we give the following from the long article on the late Scotch Laird of Barnwell, in Ayrshire, the glorious General Neill. This extract is curious as telling of the hero's immediate family:—

"LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM SMITH-NEILL, of Barnwell, and Swindrigemuir, b. 17 July, 1784; m. Nov. 1807. Caroline, dau. of George-Price Spiller-Esq. (descended of Spiller of Shevioke, co. Cornwall), commissary-general, and Caroline, his wife, representative of the family of Bladen of Kettton Hall, co. Rutland, and by this lady had issue,

I. JAMES-GEORGE, late of Barnwell.

II. John-Martin-Bladen, lieut.-col. in the army, deputy adjutant-gen. in Australia, served during the entire of the second campaign in Afghanistan, was present in every action with the Candahar division of the army, and received the medal of Candahar, Ghuznee, Cabul, 1842.

III. William-Francis, Royal Artillery. I. Caroline.

II. Margaret-Smith, m. 28 Dec. 1857, to James-Weyman Wadeson, Esq., third son of Samuel-James Wadeson, Esq., of Austin Friars, and Romford, Essex.

III. Sarah.

Lieut.-Colonel Smith-Neill, J.P., and D.L., s. to Barnwell on the death of his father, in Jan. 1799, and to Swindrigemuir and Kersland, on the death of his maternal uncle, John Smith, Esq., in April, 1838. He d. 1850, and was s. by his eldest son,

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES-GEORGE SMITH-NEILL, a soldier whose name will live in history. Brigadier-General Neill was b. 26 May, 1810. His boyhood was passed in Ayr."

Then follows the memoir of Neill, which concludes thus:—

"The news of his fame and his death made a great sensation in England, and the Queen at once raised his widow to the rank which would have been hers had her husband lived to receive the Knight Commandership of the Bath designed for him. The East India Company has also conferred on the widow a grant of £500 a year. This lady, who is now, therefore, Lady Neill, was m. to General Neill in 1835. She is Isabella, dau. of Col. William Warde, of the 5th Bengal Native Cavalry, grandaun. of Gen. George Warde, of Woodlands Castle, Glamorganshire, and great-grandniece of the eminent commander, Charles first Marquess Cornwallis. General Neill, by his marriage with this lady, leaves issue,

I. WILLIAM-JAMES, now of Barnwell.

II. Charles-Bladen.

IV. Andrew-Harry-Spencer.

V. Harrison-Francis-Spencer.

VI. James-John-Vansittart.

VI. Mary-Caroline-Raikes.

III. Elizabeth-Catherine.

III. Charlotte-Margaret.

A monument is proposed to be erected by the public, in memory of the great services of General Smith-Neill, in the town of Ayr."

INDIAN DESPATCHES.—A supplement to the *Gazette* was published on Monday evening, containing despatches, some of very old date, recording the movements and operations of Brigadier Showers and Colonel Greathead. There are also some minor despatches, but none of any great interest.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

TULLE, white or coloured, embroidered with gold or silver, or with both blended together, is a very favourite material for ball dresses, and it is perfectly fairylike in effect. Some beautiful trimmings made of gold, silver, and pearls have been introduced for edging the flounces, or for finishing the double or triple skirts of ball dresses.

The sleeves of dresses adapted for full evening costume are so extremely short that the arms are almost entirely uncovered. Those ladies who do not wish to conform to this style of sleeves usually wear pagodas of white tulle. These pagodas are very elegant, especially when gathered up in front of the arm by ornaments of rich jewellry or by bouquets of flowers. If the dress be of tulle or of any transparent material, the pagoda sleeves should be in bouillons or puffs; if the dress be of velvet or moire, the sleeves have, above the uppermost puff, a small epaulet of the same material as the dress. If the corsage has a berthe of rich lace, it should fall sufficiently low at the shoulders to cover the short sleeves. With a draped corsage, the sleeve is left entirely uncovered.

A dress recently worn at a very splendid evening assembly was made with four skirts, two of white tulle and two of white satin, disposed alternately. Each skirt was edged with grelots or pendants of gold. The sleeves and front of the corsage were ornamented with bouquets composed of white roses and violets; and the uppermost skirt, which was open on the left side, was fastened by small bouquets of the same flowers. The head-dress was a small diadem of diamonds and pearls; and the necklace and bracelets were of the same costly jewels.

Another elegant evening dress, intended for half-mourning, consists of a skirt of rich lilac satin, covered by a skirt of white tulle bouillone. The upper skirt is open at intervals, and fastened by bows of lilac ribbon, the edges of each opening being finished by a ruche of narrow blonde. The sleeves consist of very long pagodas of white tulle over short sleeves of lilac satin.

Dresses for the carriage-drive, or for visits after the early part of the day, are usually made of rich silks of brilliant colours, and frequently of velvet—a material at present highly fashionable for a superior style of out-door costume. Black, green, and violet are the favourite colours for velvet dresses. They are frequently made with double skirts, the upper one edged with a trimming of silk of the same colour. This trimming is formed of a strip of silk cut bias way, pinked at the edges, and quilled in the style called by the French *modistes* the *plissé à la vieille*. It is a curious fact that this favourite trimming has had a place in fashionable costume for the space of two centuries. Quillings of ribbon or ruches of silk are almost constantly employed in some part of female dress. When dismissed from the robe they are adopted in the bonnet, and when discarded from both bonnet and robe they find their place in the mantelet.

The rage for the robe à quilles, or skirt with side trimmings, has suggested the application of fur for that style of ornament. Of course these fur trimmings are suitable only for very cold weather, and are, at any season, better adapted for out-door than for in-door wear. A robe à quilles, of rich green velvet, with side trimmings of ermine, has recently been made in Paris for a German Princess.

Opera-cloaks of the newest style are made of velvet or satin of bright, showy hues. They are circular in form, and rather small in size. Some are ornamented with rich embroidery, or with passementerie in gold and silver; others are trimmed with narrow bands of swansdown or ermine.

Large velvet cloaks trimmed with fur (a few of which made their appearance at the beginning of the winter) can never become general, owing to their extreme costliness. Several ladies of high fashion have worn boudoir cloaks of velvet trimmed with fur. Though somewhat heavy, they are certainly most elegant. They are suitable for riding in an open carriage, or for walking in dry, cold weather. A muff corresponding with the fur trimming of the cloak is indispensable.

On the important question of the expansion of skirts we may offer a few remarks. In extent of circumference and amplitude of fulness there is certainly no sign of diminution. Steel, whalebone, crinoline, and various other materials, have been employed in turn, and, after all, the preference is awarded to a simple muslin skirt, either stiffened by process of manufacture, or starched by the laundress. It is found to be at once supple, graceful, and natural, if the term be admissible, in reference to a fashion decidedly at variance with nature. It is, however, unquestionably certain that many ladies of the highest taste and fashion wear four or five skirts of starched muslin, some with and some without flounces. These are found to give the requisite degree of expansion without objectionable stiffness.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1.—Dress of pink moiré antique. The skirt is trimmed with broad black lace, set on in festoons. There is a double row of festoons, and each row is headed by a triple bouilloné of pink gauze, ornamented at intervals with bows of pink ribbon. The corsage is low, and pointed in front of the waist. The berthe of black lace is headed by a bouilloné of gauze, and trimmed with bows of pink ribbon. The head-dress consists of a wreath of roses encircling the torso of hair at the back of the head, and sprays of buds and foliage descend over the shoulders. The front hair is disposed in waved bandeaues. On one arm is worn a medallion bracelet with diamond snap; on the other a gold serpent, with rubies and emeralds set in the head and tail. Shoes of pink moiré antique, with trimming of black blonde.

Fig. 2 (Bride's Dress).—Robe of white glace silk. The skirt is trimmed in a novel and peculiar style. It has three gouffred flounces of glace, pinked at the edges; and between each of these silk flounces there is a flounce of white lace. The effect is at once simple and highly distinguished. The corsage is high to the throat, and is fastened up the front by a row of buttons set with pearls. A narrow frill of gouffred silk and a fall of white lace form a berthe on the corsage. The sleeves have a fall of lace at the shoulders in the style of an epaulet, and a frill of gouffred silk at the edge; below the latter there is a deep fall of lace, forming, as it were, an under sleeve. A small collar of lace finishes the top of the corsage. The head-dress consists of a double wreath of orange-flower buds, arranged in the style of a diadem, and the bridal veil of white tulle fixed at the back of the head. Shoes of white moiré antique, trimmed with white lace.

Fig. 3.—This dress is only partially shown in our Illustration; but we will describe it in detail, as it is a greatly-admired model for full evening costume. The robe is of blue gauze, and has five skirts, each edged with blue marabout fringe. The corsage is draped, and the drapery is finished by the same fringe as that on the skirt. Interspersed with the folds of the corsage are rows of pearls, which are drawn together on the shoulders, and finished by a large pearl brooch with pendent tassels. The opera-cloak, which conceals the upper part of the dress, is of blue satin, edged with swansdown. The head-dress is composed of pearls and flowers.

Fig. 4.—Skirt of pink satin, edged with rows of pink gauze bouillons. Tunic of rich Brussels lace, gathered up at one side by a wreath of natural lilies and their foliage. The wreath commences at the waist, and descends, enlarging in width, to the lower edge of the tunic, whence it flows over the skirt of pink satin. The corsage is very much pointed at the waist, and has a deep berthe of Brussels lace. In front of the corsage a large bouquet of lilies. The hair is disposed in rouleaux with clustering ringlets, dropping over each ear. A small circular wreath of lilies is placed a little on one side of the head.

CULTURE OF THE CHRYSANTHEMUM.—Mr. Broom, the gardener to the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, has just published a short treatise upon the cultivation of this charming flower, the principal ornament of our gardens during the dreary autumnal months

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Scarfs to match the same 1*s. 9d.* each. All these Scarfs and Scarf, very warm, in all the Clan Tartans, at the same price

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE TIME to BUY MUSLINS CHEAP.

Muslins of the Last Season

NOW

Billing off at ridiculous prices for such goods.

Pattern post-free.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

ABERDEEN LINDSEY WOOLSEY

PETTICOATS.

The remainder of M. Bass's Stock of Petticoats now selling at 10*s. 9d.*

The price was One Guinea.

FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

WHITE and BUFF MARCELLA

JACKETS.

The prettiest shape in this very elegant article ever produced, and most becoming to the figure.

Price 1*s. 9d.*

For country orders, size of waist and round the shoulders is required.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

PETER ROBINSON has during the past

week made several purchases in

RICH FLOUNCHED SILK ROBES.

200 of these, being



FASHIONS FOR MARCH.—(SEE PAGE 222.)

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE TOUR.

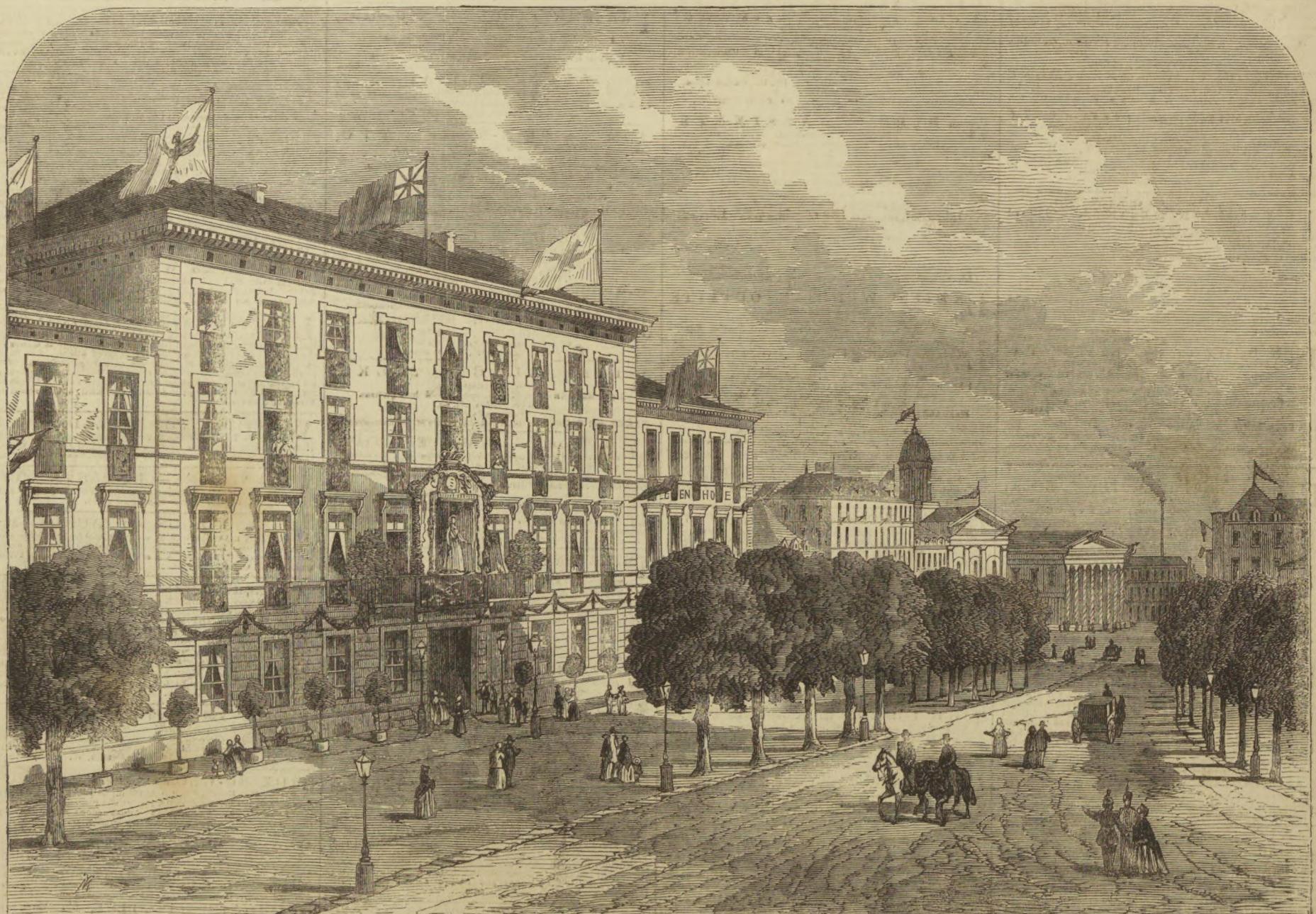
ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM AT AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

AFTER the Royal couple had left Belgium they were received on their arrival at Herbesthal by Count Redern, who came up to their carriage to welcome the British Princess in the name of his Majesty the King of Prussia. At the station there were assembled the General Commanding in Chief of the Rhenish troops, the President of the Rhenish Provinces, Lord Bloomfield, and other officials. A guard of honour, consisting of thirty men of the 28th (the late Duke of Wellington's Regiment), commanded by Lieutenant Von Nivenheim, presented

arms as soon as the Princess trod on Prussian ground. Eupen, a neighbouring town, had also sent a deputation; and Miss The Losen, a lady of that place, had the honour to present to her Royal Highness a beautiful bouquet of flowers, which she received with her usual grace. Although the reception at Herbesthal, which means in German "Bitter Valley," was such a cheerful one that from this time the place ought to be called Süßthal (Sweet Valley), still the entrance into Aix-la-Chapelle, the first Prussian town, might have been called a grand one, such as the old town of Charlemagne had not witnessed for many, many years. Unfortunately the Royal couple could not stay longer than a few hours, in which they visited the cathedral built by Charlemagne, and proceeded thence to the Townhall, where they admired the splendid fresco paintings of Alfred Rethel representing different

periods of the life of Charlemagne. The streets and places of the old town were gaily decorated: everywhere flags, and flowers, and happy faces, more especially in the Frederick William-place, so well known to the great number of English visitors who go for the benefit of their health every year to the renowned springs of Aix-la-Chapelle. The proprietor of Nuellens' Hotel had his house most tastefully decorated, and in his balcony was a full-length portrait of her Majesty Queen Victoria. The Princess Frederick William was evidently delighted with the arrangement, and expressed her pleasure in saying "How delightful it was that mamma should be present on her entrance into the first Prussian town!"

The Engraving represents the Frederick William-place as it appeared on the day of the reception of their Royal Highnesses.



THE ROYAL BRIDAL TOUR.—FREDERICK WILLIAM-PLACE, AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, DECORATED FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.